FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 233 *3 December 1984*

ARGENTINA

Government Announces Agreement on Foreign Debt B 1
Alfonsin Urges Armed Forces To Act Unitedly B 1
Capital Justicialists Call Early Party Elections B 2
Justicialist Deputies Dispute Leadership B 3
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 30 Nov]
UCR Deputies Elect President, Vice President B 3
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 2 Dec]

BOLIVIA

Strike, Dialogue Continue; Coup Rumors Persist C 1
COB, MIR Moves Ease Situation C 1
Roadblocks Delayed 72 Hours C 1
Threat to Radicalize Strike C 2
Army Commander Denies Plot C 2
Sejas Denies Disagreements C 2
Power Outage Causes Concern C 3
EFE: Strike Losing Popular Support C 3
Government-Peasant Agreement C 4
Air Force Chief on Role C 4
Report on Government-COB Talks C 5
Siles' Health Improving C 5

CHILE

Pinochet on Beagle Treaty, State of Siege E 1
Discusses Economy, Foreign Debt E 1
Interior Minister on Success of Security Measures E 1
Interior Ministry Issues Banishment Decree E 3
Government Decree Published on Call-Up of Reserves E 3
Exiles, Italian Communist Denied Entry E 3
AD President on Pinochet's 'Political Defeat' E 4
Cites Meeting With U.S. Envoy E 5
Government Reacts to Statement E 5
Archbishop Denies Government Report on Priests E 6
IAPA Mission To Study Press Censorship E 6

PERU

Belaunde Lifts State of Emergency on 30 November J 1
500 Arrested During Strike J 1
Belaunde Congratulates Ortega on Election J 1

URUGUAY

Ferreira Released From Military Prison K 1
Address Rally K 1
President-Elect To Seek Government of Consensus K 5
Supports Ibero-American Group K 5

MEXICO

Foreign Secretary Sepulveda Arrives in Madrid M 1
Report Issued on President's Talks With Parties M 1
PEMEX To Maintain Crude Prices, Export Levels M 1
Briefs: Navy Promotions M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Reportage on National Dialogue Held at Ayagualo P 1
Duarte Sends Message P 1
Rosas Chavez Discusses Talks P 3
Demonstrators Gather P 6
FMLN-FDR Representatives Comment P 6
Meeting Concludes P 7
Duarte Press Conference P 7
Rey Prendes Statement P 20
Officials' Press Conference P 21
Rivera y Damas Reads Communique P 28
FMLN-FDR Peace Proposal [Radio Venceremos] P 29

NICARAGUA

FAS Says U-2 Plane Violated Airspace on 30 Nov P 32
ARDE Reports Clash With Colombian Guerrillas [AFP] P 32

CUBA

Castro Suggests '88 Olympics Be Held in Both Koreas [AFP] Q 1
Military Preparedness Marks 28th FAR Anniversary [AFP] Q 1
U.S. Role in Salvadoran War Allegedly Growing Q 1
'Our America' Criticizes U.S. Inquiry Into CIA Manual Q 2
CEMA Light Industry Session Final Document Signed Q 3

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Polls Open for Election of 15 Parliament Seats S 1
Brathwaite Denies Foreign Influence in Elections S 1
Gairy Says GULP Government Would Dismiss Scoon S 2

JAMAICA

SIA Declares Sugar Crop Payments Increase S 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

President Moves To End Undocumented Exodus V 1

ECUADOR

Cooperation Problems With U.S. Resolved V 1

SURINAME

Protesters Demand Resumption of Netherlands Air V 1

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES AGREEMENT ON FOREIGN DEBT

PY030302 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0140 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Dec (DYN) -- The Economy Ministry tonight released a communique announcing that an agreement has been reached with commercial banks for the refinancing of the Argentine foreign debt. The text of the communique states:

"The Economy Ministry hereby reports that the negotiations with commercial banks concluded today. It has been agreed to refinance the foreign debt payments which fell due and which will fall due in 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985, and additional funds totaling $4.2 billion have been obtained to finance the balance of payments through the end of next year. This amount of $4.2 billion, plus an additional $1 billion to be supplied by official lending organizations from the creditor countries, and $270 million supplied by the IMF in addition to the amounts requested in a standby agreement add up to $5.47 billion, the amount required for the smooth financing of the 1985 balance of payments, thus confirming the projections and estimates outlined in the Argentine economic program.

"The $4.2-million loan was obtained with a 1 and 5/8 percent surcharge (spread) over the London Inter-Bank Offering Rate [LIBOR] or 1.25 percent over the U.S. basic (prime) rate or similar rates of other countries, in addition to a 5/8 percent commission. These conditions must be compared with those established in the agreement signed on 16 August 1983 for $1.5 billion when the spread rate over the LIBOR was 2 and 1/4 percent or 2 and 1/8 percent over the prime rate with a 1.25 percent commission. This new medium-term credit has been granted with a 3-year grace period and 7 more for the repayment, that is, a total of 10 years with increased payments of the principal.

"Regarding the refinancing of the overdue and about-to-be-overdue debts from 1982 to 31 December 1985, the agreed upon surtax is of 1 and 3/8 percent over the LIBOR with no option for the use of the prime rate. There is no payment for any type of commission. These conditions must be compared with those agreed upon for the refinancing of the public enterprises' debts that expired in 1982 and 1983 (Argentine Airlines contract) which included a surtax of 2 and 1/8 percent over the LIBOR and 2 percent over the prime rate, and a commission of 1.25 percent.

"Negotiations with the committee of commercial banks ended with this agreement, thus opening the necessary channels for the approval within the next few weeks by the IMF of the agreements reached with our government. The meeting of the Paris Club has been scheduled for the third week of January to sign the respective protocols refinancing the debt with national insurance organizations, and also financing the exports of [financiacion de exportaciones de] the creditor countries for debts from 1982 to 1985."

ALFONSIN URGES ARMED FORCES TO ACT UNITEDLY

PY301825 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2325 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Nov (NA) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin today said that the government "has no need to back the Armed Forces because they do not need it." He also urged all Armed Forces members to act "unitedly" and not as "isolated groups" of which we had "a sad experience during the Malvinas war."

Speaking during the closing ceremonies of the joint military planning course that was attended by 100 officers from the three branches of the Armed Forces, the president said that "the government has faith in you and wants you to have faith in yourselves and work for the prestige of the Armed Forces within the framework of democracy."

Alfonsin added: "I know these are difficult times, but the executive branch wants to overcome this stage as soon as possible, and to do so requires the understanding that the Armed Forces have already shown."

In addition to the president, among those attending the ceremony were Defense Minister Raul Borras; Lieutenant General Julio Fernandez Torres, chief of the Joint Staff; Rear Admiral Ramon Arosa, chief of the Navy Staff; and General Teodoro Waldner, chief of the Air Force Staff. Also attending the meeting were General Raul Shimer, deputy chief of the Army Staff who represented Army Chief of Staff General Ricardo Pianta, and Defense Ministry Under Secretary Horacio Jaunarena.

The ceremony, which was held at the Navy War School, began with a speech delivered by Rear Admiral Emilio Diamante, director of the school. Immediately after him, President Alfonsin addressed the meeting, expressing his "congratulations" to all those present for concluding the course which he said "helps us to be more efficient in the tasks we will have to fulfill." The president warned about the "inefficiency" that may affect the Armed Forces when its "branches act as if they were isolated compartments, of which we had a sad experience during the Malvinas war." He noted: "This is why each one of the chiefs of the Armed Forces has committed himself to continue in this joint task which, in addition to study and theory, demands practice." The president also referred to the plebiscite on the Beagle dispute, noting that "we have started a new stage," because by participating "the Argentine people have shown their maturity."

UCR DEPUTIES ELECT PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT

PY291419 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2335 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 28 Nov (NA) -- Cesar Jaroslavsky and Marcelo Stubrin, president and vice president, respectively, of the deputies bloc of the Radical Civic Union [UCR], were reelected early this morning to lead that bloc after long, fruitless negotiations that concluded in an electoral confrontation that virtually defined two opposing sectors, both in their relations with Peronism and in their legislative tasks.

The electoral confrontation between the list headed by Jaroslavsky and the other list headed by Buenos Aires Deputy Norberto Copello concluded with the defeat of the opposition by 71 to 36, with 6 abstentions.

Spokesmen of both sectors today admitted that the differences were not eliminated after the voting -- used for the first time to settle internal disagreements -- but that on the contrary they will have an influence on future UCR activities in the Chamber of Deputies. According to opposition sectors, the group headed by Jaroslavsky promised to make corrections in some of the procedures that were the cause of the criticism, especially through a greater participation of representatives from the provinces and minorities.

"The bloc will not be divided by our initiative, but we will act like inflexible controllers, demanding the fulfillment of the promised changes," said a spokesman of the dissidents. This sector, which is going to meet once a week to define its criteria for each issue, today insisted on criticizing Jaroslavsky for his alleged "personal" handling of the bloc and its relations with the executive branch. Thus dissidents also say that "the relations with the Justicialist Party cannot be based on permanent concession but on nonnegotiable ethical principles, because the more concessions that are granted to the Peronists, the more they will demand."

JUSTICIALIST DEPUTIES DISPUTE LEADERSHIP

PY301725 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 30 Nov 84 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- A rebel group of 22 Justicialist deputies yesterday discussed whether to form their own bloc in the National Congress and thus challenge current bloc leader Diego Ibanez and the 65 colleges who remain loyal to the 62 Organizations, the political arm of the Peronist unions led by party Vice President Lorenzo Miguel. As news of the split was reported, Peronist High Command member Juan Labake said ex-President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, acting as party president, will attend the national party convention on December 15.

The split originated on Wednesday night when the 62 Organizations deputies voted to replace Chaco Deputy Adam Pedrini with Formosa Deputy Oscar Fappiano as second vice president of the lower house. Pedrini was immediately backed by an uncommon alliance of 22 deputies tied to Herminio Iglesias, the Committee of 25 labour grouping, and Senators Vicente Saadi and Deolindo Bittel.

The 22 deputies stormed off the Congress floor yesterday afternoon when Ibanez appointed Fappiano bloc second vice president for 1985. Ibanez and the bloc's first and second vice presidents, Jose Manzano and Ruben Cardozo, were all reconfirmed for another year at their posts.

Pedrini, in statements critical of the party leadership, said: "I don't think Justicialism is going to commit suicide but I'm sure that it's on the edge of disaster."

The bloc infighting is expected to influence the outcome of the national party convention where a new leadership is to be chosen. The 62 Organizations grouping has reportedly prepared Ibanez to replace Miguel as party vice president.

CAPITAL JUSTICIALISTS CALL EARLY PARTY ELECTIONS

PY022002 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 2 Dec 84 p 17

[Text] Over half of all Federal Capital Justicialist Party delegates announced internal elections for April 28, 1985 in a direct challenge to members opposed to any polls before party terms-of-office expire in 1987. The delegates, 360 of a total 684, also warned that colleagues who boycotted last Friday's congress called by metropolitan council leaders could be expelled unless they attend a meeting set for December 21.

Backed by 28 council leaders -- among them former Labor Minister Carlos Ruckauf and tobacco employees' union leader Roberto Digon -- delegates reached a quorum to meet in session and announce internal polls. However, they were unable to gather the necessary two-thirds (456 delegates) to reform party statutes to allow members direct and secret vote for party leaders, barring members from simultaneously holding party and government posts, and to reduce from four to two years the term-of-office of internal party posts. Both Ruckauf and Digon, speaking to the HERALD, denied that the 62 Organizations, led by National Party Vice President Lorenzo Miguel, was opposed to the reforms, claiming that 62 Organizations delegates attended the congress as well.

The 360 delegates at the congress, though agreeing unanimously on the need for party reforms, disagreed on other issues, including those of the Beagle Channel treaty and the role of ex-President Peron.

STRIKE, DIALOGUE CONTINUE: COUP RUMORS PERSIST

COB, MIR Moves Ease Situation

PY010114 Paris AFP in Spanish 2141 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] La Paz, 30 Nov (AFP) -- According to observers in La Paz, the willingness for dialogue on the part of the leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) and the postponement until next Sunday, of the road blockades by peasants today brought some calm to the tense political and social situation affecting the country for the last few days. Furthermore, the decision made by the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) to remain the government contributed to the relaxation of the poltical tensions created by the alarming rumors.

Due to these rumors, La Paz political circles yesterday assumed that power was going to be handed over to a military junta temporarily to prepare new elections. COB Secretary General Juan Lechin, who does not hide his desire to put a quick end to the general strike ordered last Tuesday, accused the government of President Hernan Siles Zuazo of prolonging the talks and Planning Minister Rene Fernandez of being too far away from the real situation of the workers.

Although he fears a military coup, Lechin has said on several occasions that he has confidence in the military officers who advocate democracy. The tense situation of the last few hours moved from the Presidential Palace to Siles Zuazo's residence, where he has been staying for the past 48 hours being briefed by his aides minute by minute on the evolution of the situation.

In fact, so far the situation has looked very serious because of the general strike, the announcement of road blockades by peasants, the discontent within the majority of the population, the political and military agitation, and especially the apparent resignation to defeat of President Siles Zuazo. However, today the strike did not look like a strike and some service stations went back to work. In addition, the banks opened to pay salaries. The water, power, and telephone companies are operating normally, and some businesses also opened their doors.

However, food supplies in the markets began to run out and there is no bread or meat in La Paz. Officials are afraid that the road blockades by peasants will cut off essential food supplies to the capital. In this record, observers today said that if the blockade is carried out this Sunday, it will be the final blow to the Siles Zuazo government.

According to international observers, the president's decision not to use troops under any pretext, a right granted by the Constitution during social conflict, is a suicidal attitude. The observers said that the detachment of some soldiers would be enough to clear the barricades that are usually not well defended. In this regard, President Siles has always kept his word: A man of the left will never spill a single drop of blood of the Bolivian people.

Roadblocks Delayed 72 Hours

PY301820 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1550 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] The decision to erect roadblocks throughout the nation, scheduled to start at dawn today in Bolivia, has been suspended for 72 hours. The suspension was ordered by the Single Federation of Bolivian Workers [as heard] at the request of the leader of the COB in the face of the progress made in the COB-government economic talks.
The peasants were prepared to erect roadblocks to protest a package of economic measures adopted by the La Paz government.

Threat To Radicalize Strike

PY010244 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0157 GMT 1 Dec 84

[By Juan Maria Calvo]

[Text] La Paz, 30 Nov (EFE) -- The COB has threatened to radicalize the indefinite general strike against the government of President Hernan Siles Zuazo. The COB today completed the 3d day of a general strike with two persons wounded in La Paz. The government does not want to negotiate, it is taking advantage of the COB's tolerance, but this has to stop. We can no longer tolerate the government's irresponsibility, COB's top leader Juan Lechin Oquendo stated.

Lechin added that if no solution is found, we are going to intensify the strike. This is a weak government, and the people are against the government. It seems as if the general strike will serve, in this new stage, as a test of strength between the government and the COB, considering that the two parties are convinced that is is impossible to reach an agreement through dialogue.

The only way out of this strike is its natural disintegration, because the people do not support it and the small companies and businesses open their doors daily, a high-ranking government source told EFE.

The labor radio station reported that today 2 students were wounded, one of them seriously, when the police strongly repressed the demonstrations and blockades in La Paz.

An unidentified high-ranking military source has told the FIDES News Agency that that the Army has set 3 December as the deadline while it observes the unravelling of events and decides whether to intervene to restore order and tranquillity in the country.

San Andres University students have seized four urban transportation minibuses, which they will not return unless they are given guarantees that they will receive a transportation bonus. One of the factors that might calm the military sector could be a strengthening of the agreement among the political parties under the mediation of the Catholic Church for holding elections on 16 June 1985.

Army Commander Denies Plot

PY011221 Paris AFP in Spanish 0335 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Excerpt] La Paz, 30 Nov (AFP) -- In a communique issued today by the Armed Forces, Army Commander Jose Olvis Arias denied that he is involved any plots against the democratic process. In a brief communique, Olvis Arias noted that "because of my institutionalist principles, I oppose any plots that will violate the laws or the Constitution." General Jose Olvis Arias noted that "I am not going to head any coup and I deny all rumors saying that I am involved in any plots against democracy since I am a man of honor and as such I am not supporting any plot."

Sejas Denies Disagreements

PY022240 Paris AFP in Spanish 1316 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] La Paz, 2 Dec (AFP) -- General Simon Sejas Tordoya, commander in chief of the Bolivian Armed Forces, stated here today that there are no disagreements within the Bolivian Armed Forces High Command and that the Armed Forces will guarantee the continuation of the democratic system.

Sejas was thus denying reports about a strong dispute between him and the Army commander over a request for reports from all division commanders. Sejas said the members of the Armed Forces are aware that it is vital that all commanding officers remain united to preserve both the institutional system and national security. Sejas charged that some sectors are trying to make the Armed Forces appear divided. He stated that Army Commander General Jose Olvis Arias is a capable professional who enjoys his confidence both for his code of ethics and for his respect for institution.

Power Outtage Causes Concern

PY011190 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] A 45-minute blackout caused by a power failure made Bolivians fear even more strongly that a military coup is imminent. Shortly before the blackout, which was caused by a strong storm, the Armed Forces command issued a statement entitled: Military Communique No 1. This communique requested the mass media that in view of the state of emergency, all strictly military information will be issued by the command through its special organizations.

Strike Losing Popular Support

PY020214 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2303 GMT 1 Dec 84

[By Juan Maria Calvo]

[Text] La Paz, 1 Dec (EFE) -- The COB is still expecting the government to reply to its demands. The government's failure to do so has prompted a general, indefinite strike called by the COB, which today entered its fourth day. However, the government is not in any hurry to respond to the COB, despite the COB threat that it will progressively radicalize the strike, because the strike is becoming increasingly unpopular.

Planning Minister Rene Fernandez today met with COB leaders, including COB Executive Secretary Juan Lechin Oquendo, to discuss salaries and prices staples. Railway workers have asked the COB to suspend the strike for the sake of the social peace the Bolivian people are desperately seeking. Those enterprises which can counter the powerful COB influence are continuing to work normally, and the government feels that it can defeat the COB by letting the strike lose force.

Yet the roadblocks and demostrations that took place this week in La Paz have created an atmosphere of tension that has forced several high-ranking officers to issue statements, and a coup d'etat that would end the shaky Bolivian democracy is feared. Realizing that the strike cannot go on indefinitely, Lechin has threatened the government with radicalizing the strike, and ordered that emergency services which are still available be suspended and that roadblocks be erected on national roads and highways.

Former Communist Minister Adalberto Kuajara has charged that the COB strike is designed to force the ouster of President Siles Zuazo. He added that the strike is a disguised attack on democracy and charged the COB with attempting to establish an alleged revolutionary government in the country. Other sectors contend that Lechin is not interested in having elections called a year early, for 16 June, because it is too soon for his plans to seek the presidential nomination.

In the meantime, the Armed Forces are in a state of emergency in order to safeguard peace and order throughout the nation since the COB strike has disrupted order and has provoked illegal actions. According to press reports, there is a confrontation between General Simon Sejas Tordoya, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and General Jose Olvis Arias, the Army commander, who has been charged by the COB with plotting a coup. Gen Olvis has denied this charge.

Government-Peasant Agreement

PY022314 Paris AFP in Spanish 1319 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] La Paz, 2 Dec (AFP) -- The government of President Hernan Siles Zuazo and the Single Confederation of Bolivian Peasant Workers (Csutcb) have reached an agreement that is favorable to rural workers, it has been reported here. The agreement is based on the acceptance by the government of 11 points concerning production, commerce, transportation, and the approval of a new agrarian reform beneficial to the peasants. The agreement has been instrumental in averting coercive measures against the government. These measures -- namely the erection of roadblocks on all roads and highways -- which were scheduled to start tomorrow, 3 December, have been canceled.

The agreement was signed by the ministers of the economic team and by COB and Csutcb leaders after several days of negotiations. However, this agreement has not solved the salary demands of the Bolivian workers and, therefore, the general strike which has paralyzed Bolivia for 10 days is still in force.

Air Force Chief on Role

PY021951 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1744 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Excerpts] La Paz, 2 Dec (EFE) -- General Oscar Villa Urioste, commander in chief of the Bolivian Air Force, warned today, the fifth day of the general strike, that the military is the guardian of internal security. The Armed Forces are not only the guardians of our frontiers but also the guardians of our internal security. In compliance with the powers granted by the national Constitution, they will know how to fulfill their tasks as zealously as possible, the Air Force commander stated at a protocol ceremony held at the Cochabamba Staff School.

Stressing the bravery of the chiefs and officers at the Cochabamba school, Gen Villa Urioste also reiterated the significant role they can play, if we take into account the terrible crisis that is afflicting our nation which we cannot overcome and that they are part of our stoic people. The Armed Forces have fully demonstrated over the past 2 years their high sense of responsibility against all political-union adventures and pressures aimed at undermining the roots of our nationality. They have responded according to the circumstances, ignoring all types of provocations to the institution and even to its humble members, Villa Urioste stated.

He concluded by saying that the crisis is showing us that in the political-union sector there is an all-out selfish battle. But the Armed Forces will know how to fulfill their task as zealously as possible, because the real role of the military institution is to defend the fatherland, for which we will fight in a united manner with one slogan: Bolivia.

Report on Government-COB Talks

PY022111 Santa Cruz Radio Santa Cruz in Spanish 1845 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Report from the Planning Ministry in La Paz over a network of "union and popular stations" led by Radio Continental]

[Excerpts] We want to report that the talks between the COB and government economic officials have again been suspended until tomorrow, 3 December, at 1000.

It seems that the government is continuing to refuse to grant a national minimum salary of 935,703 Bolivian pesos and is still reluctant to recognize the various gains of the workers. COB Secretary General Walter Delgadillo will now give us a summary of the meeting held at the Planning Ministry:

[Begin recording] This morning and part of this afternoon we again discussed with the government economic team the proposals made by the workers. As far as salaries are concerned, the government today reiterated the position it maintained yesterday -- which was published by the press -- that it is not willing to discuss [words indistinct] the national minimum salary. There has been no change in this respect.

Tomorrow at 1030 we will hold a last meeting, and we hope that things will go better then because the COB General Assembly will convene in the afternoon at 1430. The economic ministers have told us that they will talk to the president to seek a solution to critical issues, such as an equitable salary compensation, in the first place, and respect for the sectorial gains concerning salaries. As far as prices are concerned, the government will continue to set fixed prices for 10 items, particularly those managed by the government. It has also been decided to set fair prices for our fellow peasants. More details on this were given yesterday.

The COB has reiterated its request that the government renounce those agreements signed with the international private banks in April 1982. The government will issue a decree in 24 hours to establish the workers' participation in the allocation of foreign currency. The workers' role will be that of checking [words indistinct].

The government has again stated that it will not accept sectorial gains in the new salary structure. This is a critical issue. The COB has maintained that these gains must be respected because, otherwise, coercive measures will continue. Finally, the ministers have asked for a new meeting with the president of the Republic so that tomorrow at 1030 they can give us the final answer regarding this issue since a COB General Assembly is slated for tomorrow afternoon at 1430. [end recording]

Siles' Health Improving

PY022020 Paris AFP in Spanish 1637 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] La Paz, 2 Dec (AFP) -- Health Minister Dr Javier Torres Goitia today reported in La Paz that Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo's health is gradually improving. Torres Goitia stated that the president is suffering from an attack of sciatica of the hip, and therefore he cannot perform any physical activity. However, Siles Zuazo is mentally alert and is continuing to conduct affairs of state and preside over his cabinet. He added that Siles Zuazo is receiving the appropriate medical treatment, and that with this weekend's rest he will be able to deal with state matters at Government Palace on Monday, 3 December.

Over the past 4 days the president has only been able to take care of political and administrative matters in his private residence. The president held a 4-day strike in September to bring the attention of political and social forces to "restoring the climate of national peace and harmony" in view of the serious economic, political, and social crisis in Bolivia, and it reportedly affected his health. Hernan Siles Zuazo is now 72 years old.

PINOCHET ON BEAGLE TREATY, STATE OF SEIGE

PY301315 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Report from Iquique by Daniel Ortiz]

[Excerpt] Talking with journalists who are covering his visit to the First Region, President Augusto Pinochet expressed his satisfaction over the Beagle Treaty signed in Rome by the foreign ministers of Argentina and Chile. He said that the treaty is the result of effort and patience, and he noted that it will bring benefits for Chileans and Argentines by increasing the level of trade which is now very low. As an example, the president mentioned a recent large lumber sale to Argentina. He also expressed his opposition to war, because a real war is not like the one we see in movies. It destroys countries by killing their youths or by creating in them a war psychosis. He emphasized that a war can destroy a country, which as a consequence has difficulty in recovering. Pinochet stated that the thing to do is to sign a treaty, although there are always people who are not satisfied with a treaty, just as there are always people who object to a court ruling. Pinochet revealed that railroad service between Antofagasta and Salta will be improved and also the roads between the two countries, so that the Argentines may acquire Chilean-made machinery in the Iquique free zone, or import or export their products from or to Asia. He announced that Colonel Ernesto Videla, who headed the Chilean negotiation delegation to the mediation process, will most likely be in charge of implementing the process of greater integration with Argentina.

Asked about the new measures adopted by the government, Pinochet replied that he made the decision after giving careful consideration to the demands of the Chileans for a strong hand. They asked for a strong hand, Pinochet said, and I gave it to them.

Discusses Economy, Foreign Debt

PY011542 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] President Pinochet has told businessmen in a speech on the closing of the sixth national business meeting that they should not fear obstacles outside the economic area which might hinder them from following the path of progress. Pinochet stressed that despite the current economic difficulties, the country has fulfilled its foreign obligations. He also said that the government has not changed its objectives and intends to matintain the policies and strategies which have inspired its actions from the beginning. He stated that toward the end of last year the Chilean economy began to show a recovery which was reflected in the creation of 180,000 productive jobs in 1 year.

He also recalled that the problem of the foreign debt, which comprises both the debt and the possibility of obtaining new credits, is a decisive factor in planning the economy of the nation. It is in this area that we should expect a recognition of the efforts made by the country to maintain, even taking the difficulties into account, a controlled development of the economic process, he stressed. In this connection, Pinochet said that it is mutually advantageous to both the country and the creditors to find a common point to increase national production, to improve the capacity for paying foreign debts, and to improve the prospects of prosperity for the population. President Pinochet expressed optimism regarding the possibilities for the country to obtain conditions of financing compatible with a reasonable growth in the medium term. He then referred to socioeconomic development:

[Begin recording] Beyond the self-seeking proposals and analyses, the past and present plans show that the progress achieved by the government in this field is undeniable. The great reduction in the rates of infant mortality and malnutrition are two of the most prominent indicators of this reality, but they are not the only ones. The difficult economic conditions pose an enormous challenge to the continuation of this task, but this is in no way a reason for discouragement. The government knows perfectly well that there are demagogical alternatives which would not really lead to an improvement of the situation of the less prosperous citizens, but which would create a favorable, although short-lived, image. Therefore, the principle which has characterized the government will be maintained and measures will be adopted to directly assist the most needy, without creating a general unbalance which, in the end, is always a burden for the poorest, because it results in less growth and creates chronic fiscal deficits with inflationary consequences. [end recording]

Toward the end of his speech, Pinochet said that the government will fulfill its constitutional duties and that there should be no fear that obstacles outside the economic area might hinder our following the path of progress.

[Begin recording] Regarding this, as I have told you at other times, the government will fulfill its constitutional duties and will establish for the population conditions of public order necessary for the normal development of private enterprise. Therefore, there should be no fear that there might be obstacles outside the economic area which could hinder you from following the path of progress, which should be based on our own effort and which, for the same reason, will be more generalized and permanent. It is up to you to play the role of protagonists. You should look toward the future with optimism, but not with the kind of optimism which is only waiting for a lucky turn, but rather with serious and responsible optimism which is based on effort and trust in our own capacity. [end recording]

President Pinochet's speech marked the end of the 3-day sixth national business meeting.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON SUCCESS OF SECURITY MEASURES

PY301351 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has stated that the attempts by some sectors to cause disorder have failed. The interior minister made this statement in Copiapo where he is participating in the second seminar on the economic bases of the southern cone.

Minister Jarpa also said that the situation in the country is normal, and that both the day of protest and the day of stoppage failed. He noted that the measures adopted were timely and effective, and that the country is progressing calmly. He also said that terrorism is a difficult problem to solve, as proven in other countries with a different form of government. Minister Jarpa added that when it comes to terrorism, the government has the means and the will to ensure the country's stability and the security of its citizens.

On another subject, Jarpa expressed his satisfaction over the signing of the Peace and Friendship Treaty with Argentina, adding that the Interior Ministry has to play a supporting role in the process of integration between the two countries.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ISSUES BANISHMENT DECREE

PY301420 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] The under secretary general of government has reported that the following persons have been banished to the Sixth Region by a decree promulgated by the Interior Ministry under provision of Item B of provisional Article 24 of the Constitution: Hector Villan Vergara to Monte Papila; Helio Orlando Munoz to Taiguano; Oscar Hugo Lido Hinojosa to Efigenia; Gonzalo de Arbo Munoz to Efigenia; Rolando Cardenas Ibarra to (Pentaqui); Julio Arancibia Arancibia to (Pentaqui); Luis Faundes Roa to (Echacha); and Osvaldo Farias to Chalamancha.

The Interior Ministry communique also reports that another 198 persons who are being investigated on charges of violating the state security law have been placed at the disposal of the Interior Ministry.

GOVERNMENT DECREE PUBLISHED ON CALL-UP OF RESERVES

PY011742 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] The decree calling up the reserves, class of 1965 and other classes, to fulfill active duty for 1 year or more in the three branches of the Armed Forces has been published. Defense Ministry Decree No 211 notes that from 1 December until 31 January 1985, the mobilization and recruiting office will issue the proper calls. The decree adds that the reserves are entitled to receive the salary and benefits granted to military personnel of the same rank.

Moreover, the decree calling men and women, class of 1965 and others, for active, mandatory military duty has also been published. These persons will serve as ordinary Army, Air Force and Navy recruits for 2 years as of the following dates: sent to barracks from 28 November 1984 to 31 January 1985, and dismissed between 27 November 1986 and 30 January 1987.

Decree No 210 notes that the Armed Forces commanders are authorized to dismiss the ordinary contingent that is normally in barracks either partially or completely within the aforementioned dates.

The decrees, published in today's GAZETTE, do not specify the number of reserves that will be called for active duty, but it is noted that the necessary number will be called.

The mobilization and recruiting office has reported that those men and women called by this office will be selected from among those who comply with the proper requirements, such as being single and without children.

As for the duties to be carried out by the reserves, they will help to safeguard public order.

EXILES, ITALIAN COMMUNIST DENIED ENTRY

PY301615 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2329 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 29 Nov (EFE) -- A group of Chilean exiles who arrived today in Santiago from Rome aboard an Alitalia plane were not authorized to disembark. The plane arrived at Santiago international airport at 1545.

Italian Communist Deputy Gian Filippo Benedetti, who heads a delegation of congressmen accompanying the exiles, was also not authorized to disembark, Italian Charge d'Affaires Francesco Carusso told EFE at the airport.

The exiles staying aboard the plane ar Ivan Guintana (former deputy of the city of Concepcion), Jose Antonio Leal, Eduardo Salun, Patricio Romano, Hector Pinochet, Leonardo Soto, Amado Coloma, Daniel Salias, and Rafael Rojas.

The following Italian deputies are accompanying the exiles: Gian Filippo Benedetti, of the Communist Party; Guilio Alberini, of the Socialist Party; Steffano Rossattini, of the Christian Democratic Party; and Giancarla Codriamani, of the Independent Democratic Party.

Carusso said that since the pilot of the Alitalia plane did not authorize the police to board the plane, the policemen had to review passports as the passengers were stepping off the plane. The deputies refused to leave the plane, although the Italian charge d'affaires said that the government had authorized three of the Italian deputies, all except the Communist, to enter the country. The Communist deputy was excluded by virtue of a new regulation concerning foreigners which empowers the government to prohibit the entry of foreign agitators into Chile. The plane is parked at the farthest end of the air terminal.

AD PRESIDENT ON PINOCHET'S 'POLITICAL DEFEAT'

PY301457 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2155 GMT 29 Nov 84

[By Albino Mallo]

[Text] Santiago, 29 Nov (EFE) -- The Democratic Alliance (AD), a multiparty opposition coalition, today stated that General Pinochet's government has won a military victory, but at the cost of sustaining a political defeat. Socialist leader Ricardo Lagos, who is heading the AD for the November-December period, read a statement concerning the 27-28 November protest and admitted that, due to the military deployment, the Chilean people's protest was milder this time than on previous occasions.

The AD believes that the current crisis requires a political solution which must be achieved through a legitimate consultation with the nation, that is, with all the Chilean men and women who make up the Chilean nation. The communique says: We Chileans do not want to and cannot accept the idea that a war will solve our problems. Instead we must strengthen our organizations, create channels for disseminating the truth, which is now being withheld, and find new and better ways to maintain social mobilization.

The AD is made up of the Christian Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Radical Party, the Liberal Party, the Republican Right, and the Socialist Bloc.

After reading the communique, Lagos discussed the constitutional pact the AD has proposed to both leftist and rightist political forces. Lagos said that in view of the problems stemming from the state of siege, these negotiations have slowed in recent days but noted that they will now be resumed.

Lagos made it clear that a statement of principles, which is now being drafted and which will be signed by 100 political opposition figures, is in no way related to the constitutional pact but will run parallel to it.

Lagos noted that living under the state of siege has been instrumental in strengthening unity among opposition members and even in leading some progovernment political forces to protest this measure and at least try to break their official ties with the government, although without joining the opposition.

Lagos viewed the constitutional pact as the most appropriate way of achieving opposition unity and expressed his desire that it be signed soon by those groups to which the proposal has been submitted. AD committees have recently held talks on this subject with the Popular Democratic Movement, which is made up of Communists, hardline Socialists and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left on the one hand, and with the National Party on the other.

Lagos also referred to the Armed Forces involvement in patrol operations against the civilian population and noted that they should instead attend to their professional duties. Lagos said social mobilization is the best tool the people have to achieve freedom and democracy but noted that there are other ways of using it, apart from protests.

Lagos finally described the peace and friendship treaty signed with Argentina in Rome as very positive and as the conclusion of a long process. He expressed the hope that there will be higher levels of integration and complementary action between the two countries when they both have democratic governments.

Cites Meeting With U.S. Envoy

PY301505 Paris AFP in Spanish 1750 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Santiago, 29 Nov (AFP) -- Democratic Alliance [AD] leader Ricardo Lagos today stated in Santiago that General Augusto Pinochet's government has obtained a military victory by undermining the latest protest drive but sustained a political defeat which has left it increasingly isolated. Lagos, who represents the Socialist Party on the AD board, also confirmed that the AD had met this week with U.S. Ambassador James Theberge to find out about the White House position on the Chilean situation, since the State Department statements have not been disseminated here due to press censorship.

After (?reading) the statements released by Washington, Lagos said that the United States understands that it is impossible to reach any consensus in Chile under the current regime, and that the government is incapable of proposing alternatives. Lagos said: I also believe that the United States has reached the conclusion that silent diplomacy is not the most effective way of assuring respect for human rights in Chile.

The remarks of the AD leader coincide with a statement released by the leftist Popular Democratic Movement [MDP], whose top leaders decided to go underground in the wake of the imposition of the state of siege. In a communique, the MDP says that the government has taken regressive steps and Pinochet has again proved that he is incapable of ruling in a normal way. The MDP adds that the current situation is similar in part to the drastic military repression that ensued after the downfall of Socialist Salvador Allende in 1973.

Government Reacts to Statement

PY300314 Paris AFP in Spanish 2128 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 30 Nov (AFP) -- The government of General Augusto Pinochet today denied having suffered a political defeat after the recent protest days organized by the opposition, and it also minimized the military presence in the streets of Santiago and other cities.

I do not believe that a policial defeat took place, Assistant Secretary General of Government Colonel Carlos Krumm said in referring to the declarations made by Ricardo Lagos, leader of the opposition AD. Contrary to what the 27-28 November protest organizers say, there were not many military personnel on the streets, Krumm said. On 29 November, AD leader Ricardo Lagos said that General Pinochet's government won a military victory against Chilean civilians, but at the price of a political defeat, because it is incapable of reestablishing democracy.

Col Krumm said that the state of siege and the other restrictions enforced since 6 November are basically security measures, and that no disturbances or labor stoppages took place during the protest day. However, Krumm reported that the number of persons banished to various parts of the country has risen to 566 in the last 4 weeks, and that antisocial individuals as well as persons with subversive records are included among them. Of all these banished people, 433 are in the coastal town of Pisagua, 2,000 km north of Santiago. Krumm also confirmed the arrival in Santiago of U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Latin American Affairs James Michel, who today started talks with Chilean officials.

ARCHBISHOP DENIES GOVERNMENT REPORT ON PRIESTS

PY011454 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2333 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 30 Nov (EFE) -- Juan Francisco Fresno, the archbishop of Santiago, today released a communique denying a government report regarding the detention of two priests and a seminarian, who were handed over to the apostolic nuncio on 28 November. In view of the detention of two priests, a student, and two other persons at the home of Father Mariano Puga, the communique states, the Santiago Archbishopric stresses that the report released by the minister secretariat of government does not coincide with the written review of the incident that the priests submitted to the nuncio. According to the communique, the report of the priests indicates that Father Mariano Puga was detained when he was on his way home and that Father Mariano Mazur and Deacon Esteban Merino were detained when they approached to see what was happening to Father Puga. The archbishopric's communique states that in no way were the priests instigating public disorder and violence as asserted in the report of the minister secretariat of government. The priests and the seminarian were released on the morning of 29 November at the request of Msgr Angelo Sodano, the apostolic nuncio, and Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno, the archbishop of Santiago. Colonel Carlos Krumm, the under secretary general of government, stated that the three persons were handed over to the nuncio out of deference.

Two persons, Gerry Burgwart, 25, a foreigner without a job (according to Krumm's statement), and Juan Benito Barraza Maldonado, 27 have been placed at the disposal of the courts.

IAPA MISSION TO STUDY PRESS CENSORSHIP

PY301253 Paris AFP in Spanish 0207 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Nov (AFP) -- Alberto Gainza Paz, president of the Inter-American Press Association [IAPA], tonight announced that the organization will send a special mission to Santiago, "to study in the field" the press censorship that has been imposed by the military regime. Gainza told AFP that "Chile is becoming militarized and therefore the organization is sending a group of observers for the first time. Among others, this group is made up of Raul Kraiselburd, head of the Freedom of the Press Commission, and Julio Mesquita Filho."

BELAUNDE LIFTS STATE OF EMERGENCY ON 30 NOVEMBER

PY301926 Paris AFP in Spanish 1904 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Lima, 30 Nov (AFP) -- It has been officially reported in Lima that the government of Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde today restored the constitutional guarantees suspended on Wednesday, 28 November, and lifted the state of emergency imposed throughout the country. The state of emergency was decreed on the eve of the general stoppage unleashed on Thursday, 29 November, by the communist General Confederation of Workers of Peru, with the support of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA].

500 Arrested During Strike

PY302125 Paris AFP in Spanish 1625 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Lima, 30 Nov (AFP) -- Peru today returned to life as usual after the 24-hour strike staged on 29 November, While the government, which decreed a state of emergency, claims the strike was a failure, the communist labor organization that called for the strike with the support of APRA -- the main opposition party -- has claimed that the strike was successful. Meanwhile, it has been officially reported that the police detained 200 agitators in Lima, among them the members of a Shining Path cell. However, the mayor has said that only 60 people were arrested. According to unofficial sources, 500 persons were arrested throughout the country during yesterday's incidents.

This was this year's second general strike against the economic policies of the Fernando Belaunde administration, whose cabinet, headed by Luis Percovich, is ready to announce its work plan for the period up to 28 July 1985, when the current administration's term will end.

According to official reports, some 200 persons were arrested in Lima, among them a leader of the communist labor organization and the deputy mayor, also a Communist Party member, of a suburban neighborhood, on charges of disrupting public order and promoting disturbances. In addition, 40 youths were arrested at the gates of three universities on charges of attacking vehicles and detonating homemade bombs. Three members of a terrorist cell, who tossed dynamite sticks at the police in the outskirts of Lima, were also arrested.

Despite the fact that the constitutional guarantees have been suspended under the state of emergency, the authorities have said that the detainees who are innocent or who have committed minor infractions will be released in Lima and in rural cities after investigations proved this.

BELAUNDE CONGRATULATES ORTEGA ON ELECTION

PY011557 Paris AFP in Spanish 0343 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Lima, 30 Nov (AFP) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry today congratulated Daniel Ortega on his being elected president of Nicaragua during the recent elections. Belaunde's message is addressed to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president-elect of Nicaragua, and it states:

"I wish to cordially congratulate you on your being elected. This will permit you to continue with your task of governing and overcoming current difficulties with the attributions of a presidential mandate and in a climate of solidarity and welfare that everyone desires for the sister nation of Nicaragua."

FERREIRA RELEASED FROM MILITARY PRISON

PY302236 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 2223 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Report from mobile unit]

[Text] Military officials are now saying that Wilson Ferreira Aldunate will be released any time. He will be coming out through the front door. He has been in this unit since 16 June 1984. We can now see Ferreira coming out and getting into a car. After great expectation and rumors, as of this moment Ferreira Aldunate is free. The car is now leaving the installations of the military unit. There is a large crowd, but there is complete order around this unit.

Addresses Rally

PY022202 Montevideo Radio El Expectador Network in Spanish 0426 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Speech given by Blanco Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate at the Municipality Esplanade in Montevideo after being released from prison in Trinidad -- live]

[Excerpts] Dear companeros: [cheers, shouts] To speak about the emotions that overwhelm a person on an occasion like this is almost trite. Today, in my case, there is nothing feigned; nothing has been prepared or even thought of to convey this feeling of deep emotion that overwhelms me and, why shouldn't I admit it, fills my eyes with tears. [shouts, applause]

This is [crowd chants "Wilson, Wilson] my reencounter with my people. I am arriving in Uruguay today, today! Because 5 and 1/2 months ago all I could see of my fatherland was some Uruguayans waving flags on the roofs of distant buildings. All else that I saw were barricades to prevent the people from reaching... [changes remark] The fleet was on display to receive a family. And then, 5 and 1/2 months of solitary confinement in compulsory silence, I have almost forgotten how to speak. I will try to relearn today by addressing you. [shouts, applause]

I will not now refer to the 5 and 1/2 months that I spent in the dictatorship's prison, where I had a hard time, because no one has an easy time in prison. I had a hard time!

I will reflect on the situation that our country is experiencing, and on what the new government to be installed on 1 March under Dr Julio Maria Sanguinetti can expect from my party. [applause, shouts, slogans]

At the very moment when I left the Trinidad barracks, some companeros and many [words indistinct] asked me to what I attribute my party's electoral defeat in the November elections. And I answered: I prefer to be asked to what do I attribute the Colorado Party's victory. [shouts] But were we defeated? Who can imagine that the Blanco Party was defeated? [shouts] We have struggled against the dictatorship since the day it was installed. We have struggled for the liberties of the people since the day our fatherland was founded. For us, this is another episode in the fight, because the struggle for freedom never ends. For us, the struggle begins anew every day. Therefore, it begins today. [shouts]

Ours is a mobilized party. I will not analyze the factors that led to this eventual electoral difference, because all parties, even those which win, resort to self-criticism and analysis and wonder why they only received this many votes and why they made mistakes that prevented them from receiving more votes.

We can also carry out a self-criticism. And even though I will not discuss the details of the issue, no one can fail to realize that we lost many votes because we gave the public the impression of an erratic, zigzagging party that changed its position, a party that did not allow the people to know what its stance was because the Blancos changed their mind in the middle of the race. But, to be fair, we should say that this situation was forced on us. Of course we zigzagged! We had a presidential candidate almost unanimously supported by the party convention and we had to replace him because they [the military government] said he could not participate in the elections. And they did not stop there, because they even sent him to jail! [shouts]

It was difficult for a political party marked by generosity and courage to agree that the government should change its ticket and tell the party: You want this candidate, but we will not allow you to choose him. And the party, which had not accepted my letter of resignation, because it could not have done otherwise, was compelled to say yes and proclaim a new ticket after having previously refused to do so. And thanks be to God -- it seems that destiny watches over a community in times of difficulty -- the party chose a candidate who could have been the greatest president in our history. [shouts, applause] But a candidate has to be known. Ninety days before the elections, the Blanco Party candidate was known only to his friends, his professional colleagues, his fellow farmers, and the people of the small area where he was active in agriculture and livestock cooperatives. It is not easy to launch a candidate barely 30 or 40 days before the election, taking into account that there are other candidates who have engaged in politics for 20 or 25 years and who are known to the people. It was only at the end of the campaign that Uruguayans realized that Zumaran is a statesman, an honest man able to communicate with the people.

I could also tell you how the regime has obstinately regarded our party as its main enemy, and by the way, the regime is correct. [shouts] And I could also tell you how the regime used this fact to directly influence the election results. However, this is not the main cause of our defeat. We have to speak honestly. We should not deceive ourselves. This was not the only cause of our electoral difference, which is not as great as some people have said. The easiest way to explain the fact that a large number of Blanco Party supporters voted for the Colorado Party is to say that we no longer had a rightist sector and that the rightist sector that traditionally supported the Blanco Party decided to vote for the rightist sector of the Colorado Party. [shouts] Even though this is not an absurd explanation, I believe it is not sufficient either. Let us put it clearly. I have the impression that our style, our conception of the country, was different from the conception that the majority of Uruguayans had. We saw the national reality from a different point of view.

The easist solution would have been to change our stance in order to suit the people's desires. But we are not the kind of people who change their stance to win votes. [shouts, applause] We have our own position. All of us learned through the polls that 75 percent of the Uruguayan people were for the Naval Club Agreement. We were the only party that firmly rejected it. [shouts, applause] And I am not saying that we are the possessors of truth or that those who believed that the only way to end the dictatorship was to reach an agreement -- which they regarded as honorable -- were driven by dishonest intentions. The people believed that it was enough to restore the liberties even in a limited manner and [word indistinct], I want to point it out, as it was established by the agreement, but not even if liberties had been restored completely. The people thought that being able to vote, to elect their government, to go out into the streets, and to recover the autonomy of the university was enough to overcome the crisis. But it is not so, it is not so!

Could anyone dream that a country that will in the short term need to double its agricultural and livestock exports would be able to undertake this task in ignoring the fact that 50 percent of its territory is exploited by tenants who cannot plan their work on their investments because they do not have (?compensation) upon conclusion of their contracts?

We have seen how the local banking system has taken our country's wealth and our diminished domestic savings, and we have seen how those resources have been channeled to sectors that yield higher profit margins but are not in keeping with national interests. Those sectors, which are at times speculative, do not necessarily favor national interests. In fact, they seldom do.

And we proposed solutions that were not as drastic as the ones we proposed in 1971, because in 1984 the lack of government resources does not allow us to carry on with some of the projects, like the nationalization of the banking system, which we would have liked to implement in 1971. But in any event will the scarcest national resources be managed by private individuals, by foreign private individuals, as is the case today? It must be noted that there are just two Uruguayan banks. To admit this is to deprive the country of its possibilities to attain its autonomous development. To admit this means that we are convinced that we are condemned to remain a dependent country. [shouts, applause] This is what we said. But since at the same time we had to convince the country that we were sitting on a volcano, that this must be solved in a very short time if we do not want our country to slip from our hands -- as a matter of fact it is already slipping from our hands, because isn't the country actually slipping from our hands when we look at the Argentine Consulate and see that there is a line of people, [shouts, applause] an endless line of Uruguayans who have to go abroad in search of jobs, even in countries where it is not easy to find a job, where there is growing unemployment?

A single party cannot by itself attain the national objectives. As we were approaching Montevideo, while crossing the San Jose Department, I was pleased and moved by the fact that there weren't only Blanco Party flags along the highway. [applause] There were also flags of other parties, flags that since the coup was staged have flown close to our own falg every time it was necessary to confront the dictatorship. [applause]

No party will hold an absolute majority in the next Congress. Criteria for reaching an accord have been mentioned. We welcome those criteria to the extent that they express the will of the Uruguayan people, to the extent that they express the conviction, which all of us must have, that only through a fraternal, common, and joint effort by all Uruguayans will the country succeed.

A new government, presided over by Dr Julio Maria Sanguinetti, will be installed on 1 March. [booing, hissing] During my career, I have pointed out that I disagree on several matters with this citizen. Yet no one, no one can deny that he belongs to a democratic party... [**hesitates**, interrupted by shouts, hissing] although it's not my party! But he belongs to one of the two large Uruguayan political parties which with their confrontations have forged our history and built our system of social coexistence throughout our history.

I want to very clearly state here that my party will not create problems for Dr Sanguinetti's government for the sole purpose of hindering his work. [applause, chants] There is a commonly used phrase which goes: We are ready to approve all government initiatives that live up to our expectations. However, this does not mean anything because every party in principle approved of all the initiatives with which it agrees.

I will add something, and this is that we are ready to vote in the Congress for all initiatives of the government that will be headed by Dr Sanguinetti that meet our expectations provided that they do not violate essential principles. We will also vote for all initiatives which, although we may not agree with them, will be indispensable to give the new government the possibility to have freedom of action and to govern the country. [applause, chants]

Our main task, the main task of all citizens, is to make sure that the country can be governed, because if we fail to do this, the enemy, which we think we have already gotten rid of, is on the lookout for another opportunity to strike again. [applause]

The most important objective is to consolidate the democratic institutions, and to attain this, we will back the government that was elected by the people whether we like it or not, because the most important thing is not to run the risk of suffering again from this nightmare that we are trying to overcome. [applause, chants]

We will vote for a general unconditional amnesty, and we know that we will not be the only party that will vote for it. [applause, crowd chants "Release those who are in prison for having struggled"] It would be nice to release those who are in prison for having struggled. But we have to go far beyond that. It is necessary to release those who are in prison for having struggled, those who are in prison because they had a cousin who struggled, and those who are in prison by mistake, and the prisoners... [shouts]

We will do a great favor for the new government. We will try to form a majority in Congress, a majority with which we will obviously cooperate as will other sectors, so that the new government can begin its term without political prisoners, without the prisoners of revenge, with free people, [applause] because no one has ever been able to build a nation's future by sending people to jail.

We are not going to oppose all government proposals. We do not know how the new government will be formed. And I confess to you that I don't care much how it will be formed, because...no, I don't care much because all of us have agreed that the next government will have to be, and it cannot be otherwise, a goverment of national unity. But national unity does not mean that the ministerial posts will be shared by all parties, or that the posts of director of autonomous organizations will be shared by all parties. Unity is an atmosphere. Unity is respect for dissidence. Unity is a permanent search for understanding, even if it is difficult -- at times, in fact, it is very difficult -- to make concessions in order to reach a consensus, because otherwise the country would be paralyzed. Unity is to feel the urge to make our country move forward. Unity...well, to me, unity means in the end something more important which will occur because it will necessarily have to occur, it means agreement on the great solutions that the nation's tragedy calls for.

We have lost one sector of our party. We believe that just as it went away chanting party slogans and invoking our party traditions, this sector will return to our party. And it will be our party traditions that will call it back.

We want our party to get involved in all activities of society. We will not neglect the labor movement and we will not let anyone have unions under their political control. [shouts] We will categorically oppose the introduction of our fellow party members in unions if their only merit is that they are party militants, because one is not entitled to join a union simply because one belongs to the Blanco, Colorado, Communist, or Broad Front Parties. One is entitled to join a union if one is a bricklayer or a construction worker. [applause]

I will conclude by stating what must be the cause behind which all Uruguayans should unite. I believe that on any occasion like this, and also as a tribute to the flags of other parties which also serve the national cause...I will simply say what must be the light that illuminates and guides our course: Long live the fatherland. [shouts of "Long live the fatherland," "Wilson," applause]

PRESIDENT-ELECT TO SEEK GOVERNMENT OF CONSENSUS

PY290111 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Excerpt] President-elect Dr Julio Maria Sanguinetti will begin his contact in search of a government of national unity next week. According to Sanguinetti himself, his first task will be to try to reach an agreement on the main issues with which he will have to deal with beginning on 1 March. Sanguinetti has pointed out that after reaching a consensus, he will analyze the possibility of forming a cabinet with members of the Blanco Party and of the Broad Front. In the past few hours he has stated that his government will not exercise control over the exchange rate system and that the objective of the financial sector will be to implement a system under the guidance and supervision of the Central Bank. This system should preserve national interests.

Supports Ibero-American Group

PY281353 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2016 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Montevideo, 27 Nov (EFE) -- Julio Maria Sanguinetti, who was elected Uruguayan president on 25 November, supports the creation of an Ibero-American community of nations. He believes that this community should carry out practical actions.

Sanguinetti today answered a questionnaire for the Ibero-American yearbook being prepared by EFE. Sanguinetti worked on the questionnaire before leaving Montevideo for a brief rest after the exhausting electoral campaign. The Uruguayan president-elect pointed out that this community, especially in its initial stages, should be conceived within the framework of regular meetings between the heads of the different governmental and non-governmental sectors of the member countries. The meetings would have as their main or perhaps only objective to create concrete and specific instruments aimed at creating a real and tangible rapprochement between our people. Sanguinetti specifically referred to agreements to eliminate obstacles to the free movement of people, to facilitate the exchange of publications, and to implement common projects in the scientific, technological, and other fields.

To take advantage of already existing organizations, the president-elect supports the Lain American Integration Assocation, ALADI, which has its headquarters in Montevideo. He mentioned Spain and Portugal, which are already observers in ALADI, proposing this organization as the formal framework of international meetings to expand its objectives and means of action.

FOREIGN SECRETARY SEPULVEDA ARRIVES IN MADRID

For Madrid EFE coverage of the visit to Spain by Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda and his meetings with Spanish leaders, see the Spain section of the 30 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REPORT ISSUED ON PRESIDENT'S TALKS WITH PARTIES

FL301722 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1529 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 30 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- In an effort to strengthen democracy, the respect for diversity, and the ideologies of Mexico, President Miguel de la Madrid has met this month with representatives of all the country's political parties. A report released today by the Social Communications Directorate of the Presidency, states that the president's talks with leaders of the different opposition parties were highly significant because they exposed him to each of the different points of view on national problems. The report says that with these meetings, the democratic process has been strengthened by greater respect for the country's ideological spectrum. Opinions were expressed without reservation during the series of meetings that began 14 November and ended yesterday.

PEMEX TO MAINTAIN CRUDE PRICES, EXPORT LEVELS

FL301456 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0050 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- PEMEX today informed its foreign customers that crude oil export prices for December will remain the same as for November: $29 per barrel for Isthmus and $25.50 for heavy. In an official communique, the Foreign Trade Committee recommended that the 100,000 barrel-per-day crude oil export reduction be maintained in December. It explained that during November, Mexico exported 1.44 million barrels of crude oil per day. The average daily export during the January-October period was 1,543,000 barrels.

PEMEX said that in December, Mexico will again limit petroleum exports to 1.44 million barrels per day. With this temporary measure, the country is contributing to efforts by other exporting nations to stabilize the international petroleum market. The decision to restrict exports is consistent with trade agreements PEMEX has reached with its customers. The temporary reduction in export volume will be distributed fairly among the 47 contract customers Mexico has in 22 countries. PEMEX is in constant contact with its clients in order to adjust its shipment program satisfactorily. All of Mexico's crude oil exports are on a long-term basis at official prices.

PEMEX explained that it would remain in close contact with the major participants in the international petroleum market, exchanging views about recent market events and evaluating short-term market perspectives. The contracts, at the government and company level, will continue through December because Mexico is concerned about large reductions of inventory that have occurred and the destabilizing commercial practices that some petroleum-exporting countries have adopted. PEMEX stressed that consumers and exporters must act responsibly to safeguard the stability and security of the world petroleum flow.

BRIEFS

NAVY PROMOTIONS -- President Miguel de la Madrid approved promotions within the Mexican Navy on 20 November. Jorge Orizaga Amezcua and Antonio Perez Encalada were promoted from rear admirals to vice admirals. The following officers were promoted from captain to rear admiral: Ruben Carillo Pozo; Jose H. Orozco Peralta; Jose Luis Munoz Mier; Jorge Aguiar Pepin, and Miguel A. Barberena Vega. [Summary] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 21 Nov 84 p 5 PA]

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL DIALOGUE HELD AT AYAGUALO

Duarte Sends Message

PA301853 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1514 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Report by YSKL reporter Belarmino Garcia from Ayagualo]

[Text] We continue with more information regarding the second dialogue being held at this cool place in La Libertad Department. Hundreds of national and foreign correspondents are on the lookout for any developments. Radio Cadena YSKL's press room has been installed at the parochial school in Ayagualo and we have just received a message from the president of the Republic, through the special commission which is now meeting with the four representatives of the armed groups. The president's message reads as follows:

The president of the Republic, in compliance with the agreements of La Palma and aware of the historical responsibility that the Salvadoran people's mandate has bestowed on him to lead them within a constitutional framework and in a peaceful and civilized way, has appointed his personal representatives within the special commission. They will attend the second meeting with the rebel groups. Regarding this second meeting to achieve peace, the president considers it important to state the following:

A. It is our ethical responsibility to end the suffering being endured by the Salvadoran people as a consequence of the conflict and violence which has been unleashed in the country.

B. The executive branch's constitutional duty is to seek social harmony and defend our internal peace, tranquillity, and the people's security as members of our society.

C. The Salvadoran people's indisputable decision has been asserted in various media and locations, and their goal is to put a stop to the violent methods, which undermine the essential values of mankind, because they can never become valid instruments for political participation and control of the government's power.

These beliefs guided President Jose Napoleon Duarte to issue an invitation to the armed groups to meet in La Palma on 15 October 1984, thus starting a dialogue process.

Faithful to his conviction that peace must be sought through a peaceful understanding between the people, and based on what was stated in the peace offer which was presented on that occasion, the president now demands that the armed groups give proof of their good faith and sincerity by presenting a clear, definite reply to the different points included in the offer. This reply is essential for the development of an authentic dialogue process, which must lead to the incorporation of the armed groups into the democratic political process being developed in the country after laying down their weapons, putting a stop to violent actions, and respecting the principles and norms established in the political Constitution of the Republic.

Another communique delivered to Radio Cadena YSKL's news center in Ayagualo reads as follows:

Let us put a stop to violence and proceed to humanize the conflict. An atmosphere of freedom is now perceived in our homeland; political parties are respected and supported; and the people are allowed to freely elect their leaders.

The abuse of authority and violations of human rights have been reduced to a minimum, and the culprits are being sought and punished. Freedom of expression and organization are concepts which are enforced daily. The mere fact that the president of the Republic presented a peace offer, participated in the meeting of La Palma, and advocated this new meeting in Ayagualo represent proof of a different reality.

The dialogue of La Palma has opened up new paths, and the peace process offers a means for the political incorporation of the armed groups. The joint communique issued in La Palma on 15 October 1984 established in Paragraph C that measures aimed at allowing the humanization of the armed conflict will be studied. Hence, we propose the following:

1. The people have a right to demand respect for their lives, physical and moral integrity, and the public and private services and properties that are necessary for their welfare. These concepts are the basis for the individual and social rights stated in our Constitution, and the government has the duty and firm resolve to abide by this. Therefore, the armed groups must now adopt a behavior which leads to the respect of these rights, which have been violated by indiscriminate terrorism that has directly affected the civilian population.

Within this context, in order to humanize the conflict and put a stop to violence, the armed groups must:

1. Put a stop to murders, kidnappings, threats against human lives and the people's moral and physical integrity, attacks on the population of urban and rural centers, and reprisals against relatives of state officials and Salvadoran Armed Forces members.

2. Put a stop to bombs, robberies, and destruction of the civilian population, individual and collective property such as buses, work and production centers, agricultural, commercial, and industrial activities, and houses.

3. Control and put a stop to the destruction of the country's infrastructure such as the mining of highways, destruction of bridges, electric energy networks, and telecommunications installations and networks, destruction of ports, supply centers, hospitals, health centers, schools, and railroad depots.

The armed groups must also pledge to enforce respect for the lives of fighters who are wounded or imprisoned. Consequently, they must be granted humane treatment, without violence, reprisals, or cruel and degrading treatment. They must be also allowed to establish communications with their relatives.

In addition, the government reasserts its willingness to countinue enforcing these humanitarian measures, protecting medical personnel and installations, and transporting material for humanitarian organizations which have been duly authorized by the government.

The people are anxious for peace, are full of hope, and are waiting for positive results from this meeting as the first specific achievement of the dialogue process, which is a product of the president's strong faith, the search for peace, and the rebel groups' agreement to join the democratic process and replace violence with peaceful coexistence.

Ayagualo, 30 November 1984.

Rosas Chavez Discusses Talks

PA301804 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1208 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Interview with Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez, church representative at the meetings between the Salvadoran Government and FMLN-FDR guerrillas by unidentified reporters at the Sacred Heart Retreat in Ayagualo, El Salvador -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] What will be the procedure followed in the meetings?

[Rosas Chavez] Proposed guidance for the meetings will be submitted for discussion by both parties. Almost all the points have been agreed upon in advance, but there are some items that could be decided at this time.

[Reporter] What are the most important topics on the agenda?

[Rosas Chavez] There are some points that are presumable on the agenda, because there had been a previous commitment in that regard. First of all, there is a proposal that President Duarte made at La Palma. The fronts [FMLN and FDR] may have an answer to this proposal.

Second, there is a document that the front sent to the government through Msgr Arturo Rivera, primarily regarding the mechanisms of this mixed commission. There will also be a response from the government to this document.

Naturally, both sides are well aware that the people have a lot of questions, that there are many things that concern the people, such as the intensification of guerrilla activities after the first round of talks. They are also aware that the people expect a signal from this meeting, a sign encouraging them to hope that in the end this path can lead to peace.

[Reporter] Will there be a halt in military activities in this Christmas month?

[Rosas Chavez] No, I have no...[changes remark] they will have to decide this.

[Reporter] Is that possibility included in the agenda?

[Rosas Chavez] The agenda is open. Therefore, they will decide what points should be included.

[Reporter] Mr Zamora said yesterday that his group also has a proposal to make.

[Rosas Chavez] I heard that, but I know no more than you do.

[Reporter] Monsignor, what is the church's position regarding the cessation of U.S. aid to Napoleon Duarte's government?

[Rosas Chavez] That question is too complicated, because it would require a very lengthy analysis. The church is against all kinds of violence. The church is against any kind of armed intervention, from any source.

[Reporter] Monsignor, certain problems have arisen with regard to the church's mediation. What is the situation at this time?

[Rosas Chavez] I think that both sides are very grateful. These frictions are normal when people are tense, worried, and nervous. However, we are accustomed to these situations. We have a very great goal, which is peace, and any difficulty is minor if we reach our goal.

[Reporter] What would you like to say to the Salvadoran people at this time?

[Rosas Chavez] We know that their eyes are on us. I know that they are praying for us. The site chosen is one that encourages reflection and prayer. We are inspired here by the very best of sentiments. The people must support us with their prayers and their goodwill, and we hope that something very interesting can result from this effort.

[Reporter] Apart from prayers, what practical contribution does the church have to offer?

[Rosas Chavez] Well, I think you all know that yesterday a peace treaty was signed by Argentina and Chile at the Vatican after a patient negotiation by the Holy See, by the holy father himself, that lasted 5 years. We have only been involved in this effort for a few weeks. We do not know how long it will take, but we hope to reach a happy ending.

[Reporter] Monsignor, apart from the truce that could possibly be announced for Christmas, as representative of the church and mediator, what is your assessment of the two parties? Are they predisposed to the achievement of some agreement at this meeting?

[Rosas Chavez] Both sides clearly realize that it is a lengthy process. Both sides clearly realize that they cannot get up from the negotiating table without achieving something concrete. Both sides know that if they fail to take a decisive step today this process could definitely fail.

[Reporter] Monsignor, do you think that, if military actions are intensified after the dialogue, as happened the last time, the people could take a poor view of both sides?

[Rosa Chavez] I believe that there is a basic difference between one meeting and the other. In the first meeting there was a commitment to hold another meeting, while this meeting must result in concrete commitments on the matter that you have just mentioned. Therefore, the people will know what was decided and will be able to see later which side acted most responsibly in fulfilling its promises. That is very important for the future. There is a witness: the people themselves.

[Reporter] Has there been any pressure by various social sectors against the dialogue?

[Rosas Chavez] We in the church have not been subject to any. I do not know if the parties have. I imagine they have.

[Reporter] Monsignor, unlike La Palma, there are armed men here. Did the two parties agree that there should be National Police vigilance near the site of the dialogue?

[Rosas Chavez] The two sides fully agreed that some procedure like the one currently in effect was necessary because the security and privacy of the meeting had to be ensured, whatever the cost.

[Reporter] Monsignor, is there a danger that the dialogue might be disrupted today if no agreement is reached?

[Rosas Chavez] That danger always exists, but I think the people have learned to be very, very perceptive and that the climate at this meeting is similar to the one that prevailed at the meeting in La Palma, very respectful and serious. I think the risk can be successfully overcome. There is no agenda, but there is a [words indistinct]. Last time, thanks to the fact that we prepared guidelines for the meeting, we were able to begin the discussion 5 minutes after sitting down. They were very pleased with this service. We have similar guidelines today. There will be certain points to check at the beginning, things that must be agreed on initially, but they will be few. We expect that a few minutes after sitting down we will be able to discuss the main issues of this meeting. We want to avoid wasting precious time needed to discuss the main issues in the discussion of procedural matters.

[Reporter] Did the church prepare this, then?

[Rosas Chavez] The church did, taking into consideration the stands and desires of both sides as expressed during the process of preparation of this meeting. Therefore, many points have practically been approved by both sides already.

[Question] Does the church hold any hopes?

[Rosas Chavez] We have many hopes. Hope is the last thing one loses. We believe the path is gradually being opened. [Words indistinct] I will come here to provide you with information during the meeting. I will keep you abreast (?of everything) they decide there so you will know at what time the meeting will end and what mechanism they have finally settled on. In this manner you will know what to expect. For now, I will repeat, the government's delegation will go in at 0730. The fronts' delegation will go in before 0730, in about 25 minutes.

[Question indistinct]

[Rosas Chavez] That is one of the things they will have to decide now.

[Question indistinct]

[Rosas Chavez] [sentence indistinct]

[Reporter] But (?it has been said) they will release a proposal. Will it be released for publication [words indistinct]?

[Rosas Chavez] I do not really know what they have decided to do.

[Reporter] How is the church encouraging those who will participate in the dialogue to engage in a [word indistinct] dialogue?

[Rosas Chavez] The church, by definition, has faith in man and believes that man is capable of reasoning. He is capable of having a political will, and he is capable of discovering what is best for the people and sacrificing personal interests on behalf of the people's interests. That is what encourages us to expect that this path will continue to open up gradually and will culminate successfully, even if it takes years.

[Reporter] Despite the left's criticism of the church's role as mediator in this situation, what is the church's position on this second dialogue?

[Rosas Chavez] The church maintains a serene position, a position marked by reconciliation and forgiveness. The church does not allow itself to be discouraged because of occasional criticisms, misunderstandings, and even unjustified attacks. We have been asked to render a service, we want to render it, and we will render it, depsite any difficulties that might emerge along the way.

Demonstrators Gather

PA301749 Paris AFP in Spanish 1642 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Report Jorge Armando Contreras]

[Excerpts] Ayagualo, El Salvador, 30 Nov (AFP) -- As the second round of negotiations with the government began today, rebel leader Ruben Zamora announced that the Salvadoran opposition fronts are going to present to the government a "proposal for a global solution" to the conflict in El Salvador.

Some 1,500 persons have gathered at the entrance to the Sacred Heart retreat, on the road leading to the port of La Libertad on the Pacific coast. The crowd includes militants of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], Red Cross workers, and members of the security forces in uniform and in civilian clothes.

Two demonstrations have also been held by the Committee of Mothers of Political Prisoners and MIssing Persons of El Salvador, which is demanding "a just and honest dialogue." The motehrs are also carrying placards calling for an "end to violence" and the "disbanding of the death squads."

The demonstrators also said that today, their sons and relatives began their fifth hunger strike in the Mariona jail and in other penal centers, to protest against the government's indifference to their situation.

Dialogue Begins

PA301423 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1350 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] The dialogue between the guerrilla leaders and the government representatives began promptly at 0810 this morning. We repeat, FMLN leaders Facundo Guardado, Hector Oqueli Colindres, Dagoberto Gutierrez, and Dr Ruben Zamora arrived at 0800 under the protection of the International Red Cross. They immediately entered the building where the dialogue was to be held in the upper floors of this religious complex administered by the Salesian Order here in Ayagualo.

FMLN-FDR Representatives Comment

PA301344 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0906 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Ayagualo, El Salvador, 30 Nov (DPA) -- Today at the talks in Ayagualo, the Salvadoran guerrillas will present to Jose Napoleon Duarte's Christian Democratic Government, "a global peace plan," according to statements by members of the FMLN and FDR. "We want to make a global peace offer in order to achieve a political and negotiated solution to the conflict," Ruben Zamora said in an announcement that surprised journalists and observers, who expected today's meeting to be of a more technical and procedural nature.

Zamora arrived in the Salvadoran capital last night (local time), accompanied by Hector Oqueli and Dagoberto Gutierrez, other members of the FMLN-FDR who traveled from Mexico. They will be joined this morning (local time) by Commander Facundo Guardado, the only opposition representative who was in the country.

In statements to journalists, Zamora said that the government and the opposition have different opinions on the pacification of the country. "For the government, peace means a cease-fire, but for us it means the solution of the social and economic problems that brought about the conflict," he said. Zamora and Guardado were the only FMLN-FDR members to attend the meeting in La Palma last 15 October. Also present on that occasion were Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, presidency minister and Duarte's main political adviser, and Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, who are heading the government delegation in Ayagualo. Dagoberto Gutierrez, a leader of the Armed Forces of Liberation (FAL), the armed branch of the Salvadoran Communist Party, said that the guerrillas have maintained a "positive attitude" regarding an eventual cease-fire, but that an end to the hostilities "definitely depends on the Army." Another of the opposition representatives, Hector Oqueli, expressed hope for the adoption of "concrete agreements" to humanize the conflict. He added that these agreements are linked to the protection of the wounded, prisoners of war, and the civilian population. Oqueli suggested the application of the Geneva Convention to achieve this goal. Zamora abstained from revealing the contents of the "global peace plan" that the FMLN-FDR will propose to the government. "We will reveal it after the meeting," he said. The opposition leader confirmed that there is a "definite agenda" for the meeting, but he did not specify the points included. With regard to security, Zamora said that "since Ayagualo is a zone under government control, the security at the meeting is the exclusive responsibility of the government." The opposition leader minimized the recent criticisms of the church by the guerrillas for its alleged lack of neutrality. "The church plays a unique role. It is the only national institution that can address both parties. We want the church to continue in that role, but it must maintain strict neutrality," he said. Asked about the attitude the FMLN-FDR expects from the U.S. Government, Zamora said: "We hope it will not get involved in the internal affairs of Salvadorans, that it will allow us to solve our problems, and that it will not become another destabilizing factor."

Meeting Concludes

PA010215 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0201 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] The meeting between the Salvadoran Government representatives and the leftist guerrilla leaders was held in the town of Ayagualo today, 30 November. The meeting started 9 hours and 30 minutes ago and has just concluded. We are now waiting for the draft joint declaration, which will be released by the Salvadoran church intermediary. The joint communique will be read by Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas.

Duarte News Conference

PA012210 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Press conference held by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte in the Honor Room of the Presidency in San Salvador with unidentified moderator -- live]

[Text] [Duarte] Good morning, members of the local and foreign press: Continuing with the tradition of holding special meetings in addition to the regular press conferences when important events occur to enable you to obtain information directly from the president of the Republic and his government officials, and since yesterday we were unable to hold the interview that was scheduled for last night because the meeting at Ayagualo ended somewhat late, I decided that we should meet today in order to provide an opportunity to present to you my viewpoints and those of the [dialogue] commission regarding the questions that you might like to ask.

Once again, we place ourselves at your disposal.

[Moderator] Mr President, in the order that the requests were submitted, I call Mr James Lemoyne of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[Lemoyne] Good morning, or good afternoon, Mr President. Could you tell us whether you have decided to continue the dialogue with the guerrillas after the new proposal that was made yesterday, and also, could you give us an in-depth opinion of this new proposal?

[Duarte] Of course. I believe that there is a reason for your question and it is that the Salvadoran people and even the newsmen are aware of the attitude of inconsistency, harshness, and lack of understanding on the part of the rebels, who arrived with a very harsh posture, giving the impression that they are applying a strategy of ending the dialogue and eliminating the possibility of peace in the country. I can say emphatically that my effort to find a path to peace will continue, and that I am seeking a sincere dialogue and that, of course, I have ruled out any idea of seeking a tactical dialogue. I realize that the rebels are seeking a tactical dialogue and that is why I am trying to get them to understand that the country wants a sincere dialogue, that the Salvadoran people want peace and that, within those objectives, I will continue to seek a path to peace through dialogue and through detente, but it is not possible to ignore the objectives and the position of the rebel sectors. This, therefore, Mr NEW YORK TIMES journalist, tells you clearly that my political inclination is to continue the search for dialogue and that this dialogue should be based on a sincere effort to find peace.

The second part of the question is how I interpret the proposal, or the counterproposal that the rebels have made. On that subject, you know that yesterday, the rebels did not wish to define their position on the peace proposal that I submitted to them, and that the commission practically had to force them to state their position point by point, because they did not wish to commit themselves. The peace proposal that I presented implies that they have to choose one of two things; they either want violence, or they want democracy and peace. They have to decide. If they want democracy and peace, then there is much to be discussed in order to proceed to resolve problems and to find a way to incorporate them into the democratic process.

Obviously, if they want violence, there is no possibility of peace. Therefore, my task is to convince them that this position of violence that they have tried to maintain is a misguided one and that the posture of peace that I have proposed to them is the acceptable position. However, as I told them in La Palma, and these were my first words, I am the president of the Republic by the will of the Salvadoran people and I must abide by the Constitution, which is the cornerstone of the country's system and social order. For this reason, and you will remember this, the first thing that I did was hand to each of them a copy of the Constitution because, as I told them, if at any time I should stray from the Constitution I would be acting completely outside of my powers as president of the Republic.

Therefore, when they present such a document, I have no choice but to reject it, so that there will be no doubt of any kind, because it contains provisions that are based on a position that is unconstitutional and antihistorical. I cannot accept either of those two circumstances.

I feel, therefore, that that document contains a number of proposals that are being made with a lack of understanding of the effort that is being made in the country, not only by Napoleon Duarte, not only by the government, but by the people themselves, in order to achieve a solution to the country's basic problems. To disregard this effort is simply to disregard reality.

From that viewpoint, that document has an objective. Anyone who reads it will find that it is a request for an unconditional surrender, in which they propose to end the constitutional government, to eliminate the Constitution, to eliminate the Armed Forces, and to organize a system for this country in which anyone who has a weapon in hand would have power. That is unacceptable. Therefore, for that reason, because these are their objectives, all the rest is a procedure for achieving those objectives.

What is that procedure? In the first phase, they say: Gentlemen, dismantle your set-up. Gentlemen, destroy your own structure and your own institutions. Second, agree to the establishment of a government in which the FMLN-FDR will have veto power and will be able to overturn the entire concept of the way the country is established, and finally, then and only then, gentlemen, can we consider a cease-fire, and then we will consider integration to achieve the final objectives, which are the formation of the government, constitutional amendments, and the reorganization of the Armed Forces. Therefore, gentlemen, a document of that type makes no sense.

Well then, there are some things included there that are like the proposals they made in La Palma, with the ideas of a drug addict, with ideas in which they propose that first we achieve a paradise on earth, and after that, they would halt all actions of violence in the country. That shows ignorance of the social reality of any -- and pardon the redundance -- society in the world.

For this reason, therefore, my opinion of that document is that it contains nothing serious, that it is a document designed simply to say no to dialogue, to say no to this country's chances of finding peace.

They have proposed something... [changes remark] They say that they are involved in two wars: one war against the Armed Forces, and another war against the people. In their concept, the only way to achieve a victory is by crushing the people and the Armed Forces by means of war.

As far as concerns the humanization of the conflict, we have said that the people must be removed from this. It is unfair for the people to suffer the consequences of the war. That is why we submitted a proposal for humanization and that is why we accepted the proposal made by Msgr Rivera y Damas and we accepted it in its totality -- the proposal to halt violence over Christmas. They refused. They rejected the position for the humanization of the conflict and they totally refused to stop all violent actions and second, they totally refused to accept this cease-fire over Christmas. A titanic effort was required to convince them to accept at least the proposal of free transit in the country.

This demonstrates to you their position of neither seeking nor wanting peace in the country. They do not care about the people or the people's suffering. In summary, that is what I think of this document.

Well, then, what must be done? We must make them see reason. That is why I have asked them to reconsider. That is why I have urged them to think about what they are doing, and even consider the image that they will have in the eyes of the world when the world realizes that they are destroying all possibilities of dialogue, all possibilities of humanizing this crisis that our country is experiencing. Thus, even within their concepts, it is a historic error to fail to understand that when the government calmly and seriously makes a peace proposal to them, it is doing so with the greatest sincerity and that they, therefore should reconsider and make a different proposal, one that falls within the Constitution, that respects the country's institutions and that respects the people's wish for an end to violence and terrorism in El Salvador.

[Moderator] Mr President, the next questioner is (Billy Fermin), of Radio Switzerland. In Spanish, please.

[(Fermin)] Mr President, if I remember correctly, when you made your proposal at La Palma, the FMLN-FDR did not comment publicly on it. Now, you have immediately gone public with criticism of their proposal. Do you not think that this could greatly hinder the continuation of the dialogue?

[Duarte] I believe that it is necessary to understand that at La Palma, the rebels were restrained, at least for the immediate moment, and their declarations at La Palma were consistent with the agreement that we reached in La Palma. However, you heard Ruben Zamora and Guardado last night. You heard the language of violence. You saw their attitude. You heard how they had discussed and proposed their entire concept and you heard their attack on the peace proposal that I had made. You saw that they had even publicly mentioned the proposal that they had submitted. Therefore, they are the ones who violated the agreement that had been made, the agreement not to mention anything that was discussed there. They were simply to say that an agreement had been reached and that that agreement, as outlined in the final document, was the only item open to comment. However, they strayed from the agreement; they broke their promise and spoke in a language that differed greatly from the presentation that should have been made.

However, there is more. For 15 days, they talked about the peace meeting all over the world. They have distributed a document throughout the world, a document that is an analysis of my position, an analysis of my peace offer from a completely negative and destructive viewpoint. Therefore, the only thing I have done is say that this document is unconstitutional. Why? Because it states so. It says that it is necessary to do away with the Constitution and proposes a government that includes the rebels. This means that the constitutional president must be done away with. Therefore, I cannot accept a document in these circumstances. My proposal is that they revise their position and that they adopt a historically sensible position in order to find an appropriate solution.

[Moderator] Mr President, I recognize Robin Jenkins of THE WASHINGTON POST. In Spanish, please.

[Jenkins] Mr President, I would like to know to what extent your position has been influenced by your discussions with the Armed Forces immediately prior to this meeting and what limits have been imposed by the Army on your negotiations with the rebels.

[Duarte] I can tell you that the Armed Forces and the High Command totally support the position of the president of the Republic and that the limits that I observe are not imposed by the Armed Forces, but by the nation and the Constitution, and I have to abide by them, because it is my duty to do so.

[Moderator] Mr President, we now have newsman Eduardo Vasquez Becquer of NCA News.

[Vasquez] Mr President, your government's proposal and the document presented by the FMLN-FDR have certain abstract qualities in common, but in operational areas, as you yourself noted, you would seem to be using two completely different languages. Would you specifically identify those points that are contrary to the spirit and letter of the Constitution?

[Duarte] In my proposal, a certain definition of position is basic. The issue is: Do we want to continue in a situation of violence in which an armed solution is sought or attempt is being made to impose conditions with weapons?

That is one position. The other position is to accept that there is a different method for achieving peace and gaining power, which is democracy for achieving peace.

The issue that I have pointed out is that one has to take a position. Their feeling is that the solution does not lie in making a choice; the solution is for them to take power to correct, in their words, all the defects of society. Then, they impose, as a basic precondition, that those defects be corrected before they make a choice.

They say that violence would not be needed if everything were resolved overnight. That is paradise on earth. In no society on earth has perfection been achieved, because society cannot be perfected. Thus, the entire document is based on the premise that it is necessary to reach absolute states in every field. That is why I have said that their entire concept is pervaded with that mentality, which is unacceptable.

Look. The first thing that have demanded is this: Measures have to be taken to dismantle the death squads and punish those found guilty of crimes against the people. We have been affected by this and we are making an effort in this direction. The process involves a number of measures that we have taken and implement every day in an effort to improve human rights. The country and the world know this. You are aware of the steps that I have taken, even those I have taken recently, precisely in an effort to correct these mistakes and defects in our society.

It has been said that I must investigate murders. Of course, I am investigating all murders that have been reported. For this reason, they can't demand that I solve them overnight, because they are being investigated. We are investigating all of the cases they have reported and also others that they have not mentioned. Thus, we have the spirit and the willingness to solve the problem. We have been struggling for peace and respect for mankind. Otherwise, tell me, gentlemen: Do you think that it would have been possible, 1 year ago, to hold a dialogue here in El Salvador, at a place such as Ayagualo, completely protected by the national police? The guerrilla commanders and those responsible for all those terrorist actions have come to this meeting. This is a gigantic effort, this national dialogue that I have held with all sectors.

The national dialogue process begins with a dialogue with the rebels. We even allowed harangues, such as the one heard yesterday. You listened to it also.

These speeches have been aimed against the peace goals. You also heard this. The government has been working to correct all those things that can be interpreted as wrong actions and has proposed the regulation of all military actions. We have drafted an outline of how all the country's military garrisons should operate. In addition, we have always demonstrated our compassionate spirit, not only through amnesty that benefited 700 people, but through pardons for all those who surrender. Guerrillas surrender every day with and without weapons. We have pardoned them and they just go home. Furthermore, after guerrillas have been taken prisoner, they have been exchanged.

Even more, the government has been helping disabled guerrillas who, as you all know, have been sent to Europe. We have clearly and absolutely demonstrated our humaneness.

These are the things they have been demanding. They should make the effort to believe in our works. They can't understand that this is a process that has achieved some of its objectives already. We can't reach paradise in an overnight operation. Their mental frame of mind seems to be: all or nothing.

We have had to face this problem. Look, they have said in the document that the two parties should make a commitment not to sabotage production. Who has been sabotaging production? Is it the Army, or the government that has been sabotaging production? No. It's the guerrillas, the terrorists who have been sabotaging production.

[Unidentified reporter] Now, Mr President...

[Duarte] Wait a minute, I still have some other things to say. The rebels speak of intervention from abroad, other governments, and other forces in the country. I still believe that this country is moving in the direction of sovereignty and respect. There is here now a government that governs. Ours is not a puppet government governed by any other government. But, on the contrary, they are the puppets of Cuban, Soviet, and Nicaraguan sectors.

Another fundamental topic that I want to discuss is well known to you all. All of you know that my government has made decisions without asking anyone, and the decisions that we have made are very important for the country. The clearest example of this is the determination to start a dialogue. This determination has baffled them and now they have an additional problem. The fact that this determination was set in motion cannot be ignored.

The other important topic that they proposed here has to do with their establishing conditions for the government. They have demanded that the government should restore the country's independence. What right do they have to impose conditions on the government, based on violence? This means that what they want is a weak government that lets itself be manipulated and will not redeem national sovereignty and independence. For this reason, this is another case in which they have tried to [words indistinct] the nation's independence and sovereignty. According to the document they presented, the government should allow popular sectors to participate in the government. We are doing just that. We have incorporated the popular sectors, workers and peasants, not only into the process of the revolution, but the legal system as well. The document says that something must be done for the refugees. We have been doing that for 4 years. We have been supplying food and housing for thousands of refugees that have left the areas where the guerrillas have been carrying out terrorist actions.

These peasants want to return to their small huts and the guerrillas blow up the bridges so that these peasants cannot cross over. This is what happened at Torola River. At La Palma we said: We are going to build this bridge so that the guerrillas cannot destroy it, and we did. Two days after it was completed, the guerrillas blew it up. Why bombs? So that people cannot move about, so that the poverty-stricken that left their homelands cannot return to their small huts. This is what they have been doing. Now look at what they have been proposing in this document. In addition, the guerrillas have also discussed the nation's defense. Nobody fails to know that the government's duty, and particularly that of the president, is to defend and guarantee peace for the entire nation. In order to do this, I must have all the necessary instruments. In order to do this, I must obtain the means to defend the nation.

It has been precisely the rebels that have escalated the war. Everybody knows that in 1979 and 1980 when the rebels had .22-caliber rifles and pistols -- all of us saw them -- Soviet arms began to arrive in Nicaragua. Suddenly, all the arms that were in Nicaragua, those that came from Vietnam and Venezuela, and those that the National Guard had in Nicaragua disappeared as if by magic and began to appear in the hands of Salvadoran guerrillas. These arms were much more efficient than the 20-year-old rifles of the Armed Forces. Then, machine guns, [words indistinct], mortars, rockets, and recoilless rifles began to appear. Now, they have said they have missiles.

There is an arms race escalation, which forces the government to put the Army on the same level. What they expect is for the president to accept disarmament, which would consist in not receiving any arms to defend the country, while they continue to receive arms from Cuba through Nicaragua.

It is not possible to have a disarmament if we do not have the means for a peaceful solution and as long as they insist on maintaining their condition as rebels. Really, we would not have any need for arms if the situation were different. If the rebels would give up their attitude, the counterinsurgency operations would stop. This would be the logical thing to do and it would give us the confidence to use other reasonable means. That is why I have made the peace proposal.

They are also asking to form a new government, which would annul the legitimacy of my government, of the elections, and of the Constitution. That is how they want things. They do not accept ours as a legal government. They want to remove the president and to appoint a junta or whatever they want to call it, in which they will have a right to vote because they have the rifles. This is absolutely unacceptable. The same with the Constitution. They want to change it. But the fact is that they have no respect for the Constitution. What they are proposing is a national referendum. But this is unconstitutional. The government cannot accept it; neither can the Assembly. The Supreme Court of Justice would declare it unconsttutional. Therefore, the country's social institutions cannot accept such a proposal.

A last point submitted by them is the reorganization of the Armed Forces starting from the two existing armies. What they are proposing is to join the guerrillas and the Armed Forces; in one garrison they will have guerrillas and soliders in another, or guerrillas and soldiers in the same garrison. What are they trying to do? They are trying to create a conflict, a massacre. What they really want is to divide the Armed Forces. Such a proposal would only cause a confrontation between the Army and the government, because the Army would never accept such a situation. No Army in the world would accept it. You can just imagine what would happen in the country if such a thing would be agreed upon. Therefore, gentlemen, it is obvious that this proposal is unacceptable.

[Moderator] Mr President, NOTIMEX Manager [name indistinct] Ibarra.

[Ibarra] Mr President, this morning we told Zamora and other rebel leaders that their proposals were more ideological than practical, because obviously, you could not accept such proposals. However, they were optimistic and confident that the government's momentary reaction would change with time and that you would change your attitude. What do you have to say about this?

[Duarte] Our reaction is reasonable and clear. I said it in La Palma and I said it to the world, also in the United Nations, that my mandate as president is based on the Constitution and I can only act according to what the Constitution establishes. Therefore, I cannot accept a position that is unconstitutional. My reaction is not emotional, nor the reply to [word indistinct] the speeches they made yesterday. My reaction is absolutely rational.

The country knows that I am the president and that I swore to defend the Constitution and under no circumstances am I going to accept anything that is not established in the Constitution. I do not want to give the impression here that I am negative regarding the dialogue. On the contrary, I am going to continue making every effort to make this dialogue an honest dialogue and not a tactical dialogue. I can see what you were trying to say. I could tell them let us sit down and talk. They talk, we talk, we all talk, but we pay no attention to what we are saying.

We could go on in this way for years, without any results. I do not want this to happen. Look, let me tell you, they did not even want to approve a cease-fire during the Christmas holidays, because they just do not want to show the people that they are interested in searching for a way to have peace.

Meanwhile, I am going to continue making efforts to find a way to have peace and to have them think things over and to assume a more sensible and logical attitude.

[Moderator] Raul Beltran of YSKL and UPI.

[Beltran] Mr President, after listening this morning to the opinions of many people, one can sense the feeling of frustration by not reaching an agreement yesterday. The opinion of the people is that neither of the parties are willing to give in to the other. For instance, the guerillas want you to accept their proposal; while you have asked them to accept your offer without accepting a compromise. Under such circumstances, we feel that the war is going to continue. My question is, if their document is unconstitutional, you have read here some portions of their proposals that your government is already carrying out, although it was termed unconstitutional...

[Duarte] Just a moment. There are some issues that are not vital and yet they are asking for paradise. There are things we are doing and some we have to do, but they have to be done little by little. What is unconstitutional is the spirit of the document. What they are trying is to push things to a point of being unconstitutional. They are presenting some things we are already doing and will be part of the whole process.

[Beltran] Then, Mr President, according to your explanation, what would be the half-way point that your government would be willing to go in search of peace and to what compromises would you submit to during the third meeting if it takes place?

[Duarte] First, I think that they must prove that they want peace. The Salvadoran people's frustration, the expressions of frustration, is precisely what the people and you wanted to hear yesterday. The news you wanted to publish in the front page was: Violence ceases, shooting stops, truce declared, or whatever you want to call it. This was the news you were waiting for yesterday. But what happened? The archbishop asked for a cease-fire and we accepted it, but they said no. They spent, I do not know how many hours saying no and no. Finally, they agreed to give in a little. Your frustration only proves that the people and the local and international news media were expecting some proof of goodwill yesterday. We all expected proof of goodwill by declaring a cease to violence during the Christmas holidays.

If after discussing the mechanism, objectives, and procedures, if they would have proposed a truce, a cease-fire or end to violence, whatever you want to call it, your attitude would have been of optimism.

But this has not been the case. Moreover, one of the basic points at La Palma was the humanization of the conflict. Everyone wants the conflict to be humanized. The people do not want to suffer the consequences of it. The people do not want kidnappings. The people do not want bombs. The people do not want their homes destroyed. The people do want want their towns to be attacked. The people do not want to see murder. The people do not want their crops destroyed. The people do not want any of this. The people ask: What did I do to deserve this war?

In the face of this, the rebels come and say, no. We will continue to strike hard at the people. We will continue to hurt the people, because that is the kind of war that we want to wage, the subversive gentlemen say.

Thus, their idea is to attack the people, to destroy things, to mistreat the people, to burn their buses, and to shoot them, as they did this morning, when they fired at and wounded three boys who were riding on a truck carrying sugarcane. I believe that one of them is dying at this time. Well, this shows us the spirit in which they see things.

This is what I fail to understand. It is what the people don't understand. Thus, to find a solution, the first thing that must be done is for both sides... [does not complete thought] I, for my part, must show my willingness to find a peaceful solution. In turn, they must show willingness, but they must give proof of this. I am giving such proof. I am making decisions. I am acting in all fields to demonstrate my goodwill. However, they do not want to yield anything. They do not want to show any proof. They do not want to stop their war against the people. They do not want to stop their destruction and terrorism, because they have their own concept of their war. This, gentlemen, is what is important. This is where we must reach an agreement. This is the crux of the matter. The details are not important, nor is paper No 1, or paper No 2, because if they accept the idea that the people do not want to fight against them, then we will be able to find a way to humanize the conflict. Then we can find a way to end the violence. Then we will be able to find solutions for the country's problems.

To me, the important thing is the predisposition, and I have it. I am demonstrating that I have it and I am showing with deeds, not just with words, that I want peace, that I am seeking dialogue, and that I am willing to discuss with them anything that is conducive to reducing the people's suffering.

This is what I believe has to be done. This is my message to them. They should reconsider and refrain from taking, as they did yesterday, a harsh, intransigent, inconsistent, all-encompassing and totalitarian position. This is what I would like them to do, in order to propose a feasible system for detente. As it is, those who came yesterday, and the speeches made by that gentleman -- what is his name, a Farabundo Guardado, or Facundo Guardado -- returned us to the concept of Cayetano Carpio. To the extreme position of violence and moreover, this was noted by the country's rightists. What they have done is made it possible for the rightists to say that the peace effort, the effort to talk makes no sense, because violence and death are the way to do things.

I wouldn't be surprised if that man who advocates violence should crop up using that language, saying: You see how it turned out? It was useless, what we have to do is kill! They have to understand, gentlemen, the damage that they are doing to the peace process. That is why I believe that the path is that of rectification and understanding and I am prepared to seek this, to continue this peace dialogue.

[Moderator] Mr President, I now call on Josefa Ramirez, from TV 10.

[Ramirez] Mr President, if the extremists continue their opposition to peace, and in view of the status of dialogue, what would be the best path to follow?

[Durate] I would like to say that I am optimistic, that I have faith that we will continue onward, because I have to give the people hope by telling them that I am going to continue struggling with faith to attain peace. The path to take is to insist on dialogue, to seek a way to get these men to understand that the right path is not that of violence, but that of democracy and that we have to work together to attain peace. Therefore, I have faith. I am optimistic. I have to remain hopeful, because no leader, no president of the people can allow himself the luxury of becoming frustrated. I am not frustrated. I have faith. I am going to continue struggling for us to achieve peace in this country.

That is my objective as president of the Republic. That is the objective of my efforts.

[Moderator] Mr President, I now call on newsman David Romero of the newspaper TIEMPO of Honduras. Mr Romero.

[Romero] Mr President, so far, you have been talking to us about the rebels, referring exclusively to leftists. However, I understand that in this country there are also armed ultrarightist rebel groups. When are you going to begin a dialogue with them?

[Duarte] I can say that I have talked with the rightists from the very first day. In fact, I have even invited groups from the rightist political groups to come here. I have spoken with them, and I have said the same things to them. One of the most important things is that when Mr D'Aubuisson had gone underground, around 1982 or 1981, we issued an appeal, we spoke with the rightists and they said that they would become incorporated into the democratic process and after that, they found a political party and began to join in the democratic process. Thus, we have also made a great effort to talk with the rightists. We have been seeking detente among the various sectors.

I have also talked with all the social sectors. I have talked with the workers. I have sought harmony in the labor-management relationship. Exactly 8 days ago, today, the international sports circle was initiated as part of an effort that I made to talk with workers and management to resolve a conflict that had lasted for 90 days and that seemed to be unresolvable. So I have talked with all sectors and I continue to do so and will continue to do so. I have talked with the economic sectors. A week and a half ago, I received a group of investors who brought me a project for the country's economic development. We have established a joint commission to find solutions. Therefore, we are also making an effort, not just with the extremists, but also with those who, for one reason or another, have become alienated. We are talking with those groups and seeking the path of tolerance. These are national efforts that I am making in all areas.

[Moderator] Mr President, Jorge Armando Contreras of the newspaper EL MUNDO.

[Contreras] Mr President, I am going to refer to another document which was distributed yesterday in Ayagualo, which carried the following headline: Mechanisms of the Special Commission, according to what the commission said later on in the evening, had been approved. One of the points of the special commission says that all documents submitted to the commission will be discussed and studied by the Special Commission. I would like to ask you, if the president has not violated the agreement by a prior rejection of a document which the Special Commission should have analyzed and discussed? I have also heard some opinions that the immediate reply by the government, is the result of fear of the Armed Forces' reaction to the shared government proposal submitted by the FMLN-FDR and also the reaction of the right, which you mentioned a few minutes ago. Can you explain this?

[Duarte] I think one thing is the way the commission should hold their discussions and another the fundamental objectives of the dialogue. What has happened is that the proposal gets off the subject of the dialogue and assumes an unconstitutional position which is out of order. It is the president of the Republic who has invited the rebel sectors to sit down at the table to discuss the subject of peace, through a dialogue. That is why we have held it in El Salvador, by invitation of the president of the Republic, who has assumed full responsibility. The commission only has the power granted by the president of the Republic according to the country's laws. Even the president of the Republic has limitations which are established in the Constitution and by the laws.

My reaction is not a violation. What I am doing is establishing the foundations on which the mechanism of the meeting can adequately function. This is the answer to your first question. The second is about the Army's reaction and sectors that according to Facundo Guardado are seeking the economic hegemony in the country.

In the first place, let me tell you that I have been holding regular meetings with all the commanders of the Armed Forces and I called them together to explain to them exactly what is the country's strategy, the President's political position, to tell them that this war is not just a military war, that it is a political, economic, psychological, social, international, and ideological war, and therefore, in order to solve the problem we must face it in every aspect. This means that the Armed Forces is well informed through their commanders, whose duty is to keep their personnel informed. I have the approval and support of all the commanders. I have clearly explained to the commanders, to the people, to the news media at the La Palma meeting, and to the world at the United Nations that I am not going to take one single step in violation of the Constitution. Therefore, you should not be surprised that I reject a document that is unconstitutional. What I can assure you is that in this country and in the world, no one thought I would come forth and propose a dialogue. Some even thought that it could even lead to a coup d'etat, the fact that I had proposed a dialogue. This only proves the responsible and steadfast position assumed by the Armed Forces in supporting this democratic process. I am not worried about what I have done. I am willing to face the consequences of my efforts to obtain peace; not just the consequences of a coup d'etat, but even death. I went to La Palma without any protection to prove that I am not afraid to die. No, I take that back, I am afraid. What I mean is that I am not afraid to risk my life on behalf of peace. I am not apprehensive when I have to make decisions and to assume a political stand, in order to find the way depending on my limitations established by the people, the Constitution, and the laws.

In the second place, I am not worried about what the sectors of the extreme right can or will do. Just look at the National Association of Private Enterprise [ANEP]. At one time, they issued statements in favor of the dialogue and also against it. These positions are from sectors that I respect, but that does not worry me. It does not worry me, because I have made up my mind about the decision I am going to make. I have said that my government is going to have authority. However, I cannot ignore facts and reality. I cannot ignore the speech by Mr Guardado or its effect, which could be negative in the search for peace and dialogue.

[Moderator] Mr President, (Juan Chow) of BARRICADA from Nicaragua.

[(Chow)] What would be your government's responsibility if the talks would totally fail and what would happen afterwards?

[Duarte] I think it is a problem of political goodwill. I am not a pessimist. I am going to make every effort to see that the talks do not fail. The rebel sectors do not seem to realize that the country is changing. For instance, we have here in the Presidential House a BARRICADA newsman. Therefore I can say that things are changing. It is important to understand these things. We are going to continue making these efforts with optimism and faith. What follows after what we have done is to do more to obtain peace in our country.

[Moderator] Mr President [name indistinct] of UPI.

[Name indistinct] Last night you said you rejected the peace proposal because it is unconstitutional.

I would like to know if you reject all the points or if there are some issues, such as the elimination of the death squads and indicating those responsible for the death squads, that can be subject to discussion and agreement?

[Duarte] I think that in my previous answer I clearly said that there are two types of statements in the proposal. There are subjects that are not unconstitutional. The problem is that they are presented in such a way it seems as if they expect paradise on earth. They want an immediate and complete solution without understanding that everything must undergo a certain process and that I am making the effort, without their asking me, to fulfill these objectives, especially, for example, in the case of the death squads. I am trying to eliminate them. I am also fighting against abuse of authority, which is not mentioned here. I am making, without being asked, an effort to change the situation in the country, to correct the mistakes of our society.

Then there are two issues: the total concept of the document and the issues which are unconstitutional. The total concept implies the unconditional surrender of the government to the rebels. This is unacceptable. The issues that are absolutely unconstitutional are precisely the last ones, which they term as the third phase, which would be the culmination of the entire process and which would consist of eliminating the present government and appointing another one [words indistinct], the reform to the Constitution, and the reorganization of the Armed Forces to include the two armies. The entire concept of the document is to obtain power through arms and not through the people's votes. They are opposed to the concept of participative and representative democracy. This is precisely why I reject the entire concept of the document, which includes issues which I am already working on. I do not need to be told that it is necessary to make great efforts to solve the problem of violence in the country, of institutionalized violence, of the death squads, and so forth.

[Moderator] Mr President, this is now journalist (David Charlan) of FINANCIAL TIMES.

[(Charlan)] Mr President, this afternoon you described the guerrillas' proposal as intransigent an even insolent. I would like to know...

[Duarte, interrupting] One moment. I have never said the guerrillas' proposal was insolent.

[(Charlan)] Then you must have meant intransigent.

[Duarte] I have never used that word in connection with what we have been discussing, but you can use it if you wish.

[(Charlan)] I would like to know whether the proposal you presented at La Palma is negotiable. Your declarations give the impression that your statement and your stance cannot be changed. For this reason, on what could a future negotiation be based, considering that the guerrillas must at least accept the basic idea of your proposal before moving from a dialogue to a negotiation?

[Duarte] They have to accept again the framework of the Constitution, which is a basic one and says: Within the framework of the Constitution of the Republic, and faithfully interpreting the people's will, and so on. They have to accept also the democratic process. They have to be specific, and this is a fundamental aspect. They have to define themselves. They must decide whether they choose the democratic way or violence. They must choose one; they can't have both. Thus, if they choose violence, this document does not make any sense. It would mean they want to attain power through arms. If they choose democracy, theirs will be a constitutional definition that involves the democratic process. If this proves acceptable, then we have to discuss how things must be done so that they can be incorporated into this process.

Then we would sit at a table and discuss all the topics in which they are interested, provided they are willing to accept the democratic principles.

I have made an amnesty proposal. I have also proposed to take all necessary measures to guarantee free traffic so that they can surrender and join the country's democratic life. I also propose to them assured political participation through the democratic system. I propose to them that all those abroad who want to return to the country can do so without restrictions. All those who want to live outside the country can do so, and I am willing to help them. Those who have displaced relatives will be assisted in gaining their return and resettlement. I propose to them that they can participate within democracy in the organization of the political process in the country. Finally, I propose to them to introduce in the Legislative Assembly all necessary bills to allow them to fulfill all of these objectives. It is impossible to go beyond this offer of mine with regard to what has been demanded in their document.

[(Charlan)] Can this be modified?

[Duarte] The means used to attain the planned objectives can be modified. What cannot be changed is the basic concept. They still have to make a decision. If they want to continue violence, this would be a definition, whereas if they want to participate in democracy, this is also a definition. Once they have arrived at a definition, we will be able to determine what other things can be demanded of them and added or subtracted in order to attain the goal proposed.

I have just been handed a slip of paper describing this situation well. They have admitted that it is impossible for them to attain power through arms, but they want to use the power that arms do give in order to attain power. This is what they have been planning to do. In view of this stance, it is impossible to discuss their joining the democratic process. This is the question.

[Moderator] Mr President, here is journalist (Joaquin Barc) from Barcelona's LA VANGUARDIA.

[(Barc)] Mr President, regarding what another journalist has just asked, in your speech last night on radio and television to the Salvadoran people, you said, if memory serves, if they are willing to accept my peace offer, then I am willing to continue this effort. Other journalists and I interpreted your words as signifying a change from a dialogue to a monologue. You seemed to say: either they accept my offer or else. In addition, you insist on respecting the Constitution. Would you consider amending the Constitution in order to accommodate some of the guerrillas' proposals, as is the case in Colombia, where the president himself introduces bills, for instance -- I don't want to make a comparison between the conditions in the two nations -- so that mayors can be elected by the people's votes? This was not included in the Colombian Constitution and was suggested by the rebels.

[Duarte] I did not mean that I want to conduct a monologue. No, I want a dialogue, a sincere dialogue, not a tactical dialogue. I want to clearly set the rules of the game so that we can remain within its boundaries. For instance, we agreed -- I will use an example taken from mechanics to illustrate my point -- in La Palma that for this meeting in Ayagualo we would each have four representatives. This was a firm agreement. A problem arose when they insisted on having six representatives. In our peace effort we proposed... [changes remark] The peace offer says: The Special Commission will be formed by six delegates appointed by the president and six representatives of the rebels. We proposed six; then they said four.

I accepted four as the number of delegates. As they were about to board the plane they again demanded six delegates before they would come to the meeting. Apparently they want to change everything in order to gain some advantage. This I am not willing to accept. I am willing to accept that an agreement be fulfilled. This is what I have proposed.

I have told them that I have a limit, and that my limit is the Constitution. I cannot accept anything outside the Constitution because I would then cease to be president. It is as simple as that. Morever, I cannot change the Constitution. That is not within my power. I cannot propose that the Constitution be changed, either. Is that clear? I cannot present any decree or any proposal to change the Constitution, because the Constitution provides that only a majority of the Assembly can approve a proposal to establish a constituent assembly, and then a two-thirds vote by the Assembly is required for any article of the Constitution to be changed.

Therefore, it is obvious that I cannot do anything outside the limits of the Constitution. Is the problem clear? Thus, I can propose laws that could help to improve conditions and to resolve problems. Of course, I have said that I am going to propose a law of amnesty for everyone in order to attain peace. I have said here that I am going to propose a law so that everyone will be permitted to participate in political parties and as political forces, etc. I do not propose the election of mayors, because it is already provided for in the Constitution. I am willing to do anything possible within the confines of the Constitution. If they ask for things that are feasible within the Constitution, then we can discuss them, but this is not a monologue; it is a dialogue within these limitations.

[Moderator] Mr President, newsman Mike O'Connor of CBS Network. Mike?

[Question indistinct]

[Duarte] I think that we have already talked enough. I think that I have explained many things. The representatives of the dialogue are here. I do not know if you would like to ask them anything. They would be happy to answer. I know that we could spend the entire night on this, but I have an engagement. Let us end the Spanish section now, and begin the questions in English.

[Moderator] Mark Bailey of REUTER, in English. Before you start, I would like to thank the Salvadoran radio stations for having broadcast in Spanish President Duarte's press conference from the Honor Room of the Presidential Palace. We will now continue the conference in English. [station did not carry English portion of press conference]

Rey Prendes Statement

PA010418 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0251 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Statement by Salvadoran Government delegation representative Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, presidency minister, at the conclusion of the meeting between the Salvadoran Government and the FMLN-FDR in Ayagualo on 30 November -- live]

[Text] Salvadoran people, thank you very much. All of you who have been here all day, both the journalists and the Salvadoran citizens, as well as the rest of the country, have seen the great deal of time we have spent discussing fundamental things related to the achievement of peace. The talks began today at 0830 and concluded at 2030, a total 12 hours. As you are will aware and can clearly perceive, the road to the achievement of peace is not an easy road.

It is a lengthy and difficult road, but the Salvadoran Government is willingly prepared to continue along this road until it can give the Salvadoran people what they need: peace. [shouts, applause] Therefore, my friends, we first discussed the agenda for this meeting. This is apparently a simple matter but the discussion of the agenda itself took us a long time; we discussed the points that were to be reviewed today. Later on, we began to discuss the Special Commission's internal regulations and we reached the necessary conclusions regarding the procedure to have specific rules for the commission. The discussion of the peace proposal presented by President Duarte to the armed groups also took us a long time. I believe that this was perhaps the part that took us the longest time: the discussion of the peace proposal presented by the president of the Republic. We heard their viewpoints and reply to the president's peace proposal; thus, we reached a series of conclusions about their viewpoints regarding the peace proposal presented by the president of the Republic. That peace proposal is mainly based on the political Constitution of El Salvador, the respect for the people's sovereign will, and the fact that the president of the Republic has -- precisely through the political Constitution and the expression of the people's will, which elected him to the presidency -- the responsibility to seek peace and harmony for the Salvadoran people. This is basically our proposal and [applause] it offers the incorporation of all those who have taken up arms into our national and civilian life. These are the basic contents of our proposal. They must abandon the use of violence as the method to take power. The quest... [changes remark] The participation of all of the Salvadoran people in a legal, constitutional, and democratic process to achieve power and social justice, and the maintenance of the Salvadoran people's freedom is [applause, shouts of: "Long live the Salvadoran people!"] the basic content of the peace proposal presented by the president of the Republic. A great part of this day was spent hearing the FMLN-FDR leaders give their replies. Afterwards, we received their proposal, which was not discussed; it was only received. We then began to discuss specific things that might give proof to the Salvadoran people about the positive advance achieved in the talks. Many hours later, we discussed the Salvadoran Catholic Church's proposal, requesting a time of tranquillity, requesting [words indistinct] violence actions during the Christmas holidays and this was accepted by our delegation [applause] as an effort to achieve a moment of tranquillity amidst the horrors of the tragedy being experienced by the Salvadoran people. It was agreed that the free transit of civilian vehicles will be allowed throughout the country's highways for 15 days. It was also agreed to continue the dialogue in the near future, and the government will present its proposal at the appropriate date, place, and time. The other party will also present a proposal. There are, in essence, the results of our efforts today. I repeat, the road is not easy but we are willing to achieve peace [applause] because we know that the Salvadoran people have given us that mandate. This is the goal of all the Salvadoran people! We all want peace and hope that all the Salvadoran people will support the peace efforts exerted by the president of the Republic, Jose Napoleon Duarte! [applause, shouts of: "Long live the president of the Republic!"]

Officials' Press Conference

PA010624 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0334 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Press conference held by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, Presidency Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, Deputy Defense Minister Colonel Carlos Reynaldo Lopez Nuila, Planning Minister Fidel Chavez Mena and First Presidential Designate Abraham Rodriguez in the Honor Room of the Government House in San Salvador -- live]

[Text] [Duarte] Good evening, Salvadoran people. This has been a day of intensive work in the search for peace. I have here the four representatives whom I sent to that great effort to achieve peace.

After 12 hours of struggles, trying to convince the others that the road is not violence, death, or bloodshed, but tolerance, understanding, and incorporation into the democratic process, they have come here to deliver a report and the proposal that was presented by the sectors in arms.

A few moments ago you heard, over radio and television, these men who have taken up arms -- specifically Mr Facundo Guardado -- deliver a harangue using violent language, making no effort to understand the feelings of the people who want peace. He said that since 1980 [as heard] they have presented proposals to resolve the conflict. Today, after these 12 hours of work, we have achieved a small advance in this effort to use dialogue to achieve peace.

During the dialogue, the armed groups presented a document that is nothing but the repetition of what they have been saying for the last 5 years. Throughout this time, they perpetrated actions of violence, sabotage, and destruction. They now come and try to present the same kind of proposal.

I have presented a proposal based on the concept that they have to eliminate from their hearts and minds the belief that violent methods are the means to achieve power. I have proposed that they join the democratic system, the democratic process. This means respecting the norm of our society, and the norm of our society is the free election of our leaders through an electoral process, a respect for the people's mandates, and, essentially, the maintenance of a legal state through respect for our political Constitution.

I now wish to clearly state to the Salvadoran people that I will never stop respecting the political Constitution and I will continue to seek peace within this framework. However, I cannot accept a proposal such as the one presented by these groups up in arms, because it seeks to break the basis of our Constitution and law. They specifically propose the thesis and goal of forming a government with the two parties, thus violating our legal state. They propose the thesis of amending the Constitution -- but not according to the procedures stated in the Constitution -- by destroying it.

They also propose something that is outrageous and incomprehensible: the reorganization of an Armed Forces to assimilate the two alleged armies. There is only one Armed Forces in El Salvador; by law, there exists only the Salvadoran Armed Forces. [5-second break in transmission] ...Constitutional viewpoint it is completely impossible to accept this proposal presented by the armed groups, which have been presenting this same proposal, in one form or another, for the past 5 years.

Therefore, I reassert to the people that I am willing to continue in the search for peace; I am willing to continue participating in the dialogue. I cannot accept, and I state this quite clearly right now, a proposal that violates our Constitution. That is why I ask these armed groups to reconsider this and make a proposal or a counterproposal that is more in keeping with the Salvadoran people's spirit.

I also think it is important to clearly state that things cannot be achieved overnight. It is true that the country has social problems, but they will be solved one by one within this democratic process, with the Salvadoran people's efforts, with the Armed Forces' efforts and with the Salvadoran Government's efforts to overcome the problems that we have historically experienced.

However, the idea that this will be simply resolved overnight, that violence, death, and bloodshed will resolve the situation, will only serve to exacerbate the sorrow and suffering of the Salvadoran people. Therefore, I once again ask the armed groups to reconsider, to adopt a policy advocating a dialogue, and to cast hate and sectarianism from their minds. We will then be able to seek detente, understanding, and harmony to find the road toward peace.

The people want peace, the people dream about peace, and I am willing to work in the search for peace. Now, Salvadoran people, my four representatives will present the fundamental viewpoints and beliefs of the government that were presented at the meeting in Ayagualo. I hope that the Salvadoran people will be aware of our efforts, because this will not be easy. These gentlemen, as you heard, are inflexible and stubborn. However, we will continue to struggle to convince them that the Salvadoran people's goal is the achievement of peace.

[Rey Prendes] Salvadoran people, the first thing that I want to mention is that during the meeting we held with the FMLN-FDR at Ayagualo, we agreed with them not to divulge a number of the discussions that occurred during these negotiations. The very first thing that the FMLN-FDR representatives did was to violate this accord by saying several things against the concept of peace.

At the beginning the president presented at the United Nations a peace proposal to have the sectors in arms join the democratic process in El Salvador. Later, we reiterated this offer at La Palma during the meeting held there. But it was extremely difficult to get the guerrilla delegates to give the president an answer to his proposal.

They wanted to prevent and discuss their own proposal, but we demanded that they give a clearcut answer to the president's peace proposal. Truly, they have said they are willing to abandon violence as a system. Then, when they presented their proposal, that we did not discuss, they began to... [changes remark] The president clearly explained that this proposal of the FMLN-FDR violates the Constitution and practically all of the nation's laws. In addition, this proposal does not carry the necessary spirit for social harmony and peace.

I have just heard Facundo Guardado speak about a cease-fire that they have been exploiting before the international press and the Salvadoran people. They did not mention the cease-fire during the meeting. The cease-fire they mean is one that will be implemented when all articles of the Constitution are violated and their conditions and terms are met. We have stressed again and again that the only solution is for them to join the Salvadoran democratic process. For this reason, the president has again stressed the need for them to reconsider and abandon the stance they have taken, through which they have forgotten all that has occurred in the country, all the progress achieved through the democratization of our homeland and social reforms, and that there is a well-marked road to democracy, justice, and liberty. They have not wanted to take into consideration that there have been changes in our homeland; instead they have returned to their original stances of 1980 and 1981. They had already changed some of these stances in declarations at the end of last year and at the beginning of this year. These stances had already caused them trouble, but they had progressed by admitting to a new reality that they know has placed them against the wall. They have had to admit that it is impossible to reach power through violence.

Despite this realization, they continue relying on violence with the purpose of perhaps seeking participation, not through popular consensus, votes, and elections, but through force. Herein lies the difficulty. They want to demand participation in the government through force [1-minute break in transmission] humanization of conflict.

[Lopez Nuila] Salvadoran people, following the orders of the president of the Republic, we have participated in a very difficult, but also very positive struggle. Like our companeros, we are also struggling for peace. We participated in the meeting with a responsible and honest attitude. This is the attitude that every Salvadoran must assume in facing the problems of peace.

We were clear with the members of the FMLN-FDR. We told them that they should accept the new reality, which the president of the Republic clearly explained in his speech at the United Nations. Starting from this new reality, the president of the Republic has made a peace offer that is very generous. What is important is that we are all struggling to achieve peace. Based on this generous offer, in La Palma we proposed the humanization of the conflict as an immediate necessary step, so that the people can see the benefits of the dialogue and take an interest in it.

Based on this, we have asked the members of the FMLN-FDR to think things over. We clearly told them that within the peace offer, there is room for them to participate politically in the peaceful struggle to reach power. They must renounce violence so that the Salvadorans to live in peace. Therefore, we made a clear and direct proposal to them calling for a truce for the people, a cease-fire that will benefit the people. We asked them to stop the killings, the kidnappings, the threats on the lives of people, and the attacks on villages and towns. We asked them to respect public and private transportation, and work and production centers. We asked them to let the peasants work in peace and to allow businessmen and industrialists to work in a climate that is truly peaceful. We also asked them to stop destroying the country's infrastructure by such actions as mining roads and destroying bridges, electric powerlines, and telephone communications. We made a very clear proposal for them to prove that we are really on the path to peace.

I firmly believe that we should resort to any means that can lead us to peace. But this must be a peace with dignity and within the legal framework established by our constitution. On behalf of the people, who are anxious to have peace and who throughout the day maintained high hopes for today's meeting, we made the proposal to humanize the conflict. Villages, public transporation, and civilians are not military objectives.

The Geneva agreements, more precisely the fourth agreement which refers to the civilian population, clearly establishes that civilian objectives cannot be considered military targets. On the contrary, these should be objectives of peace and prosperity, which every government should seek to give the people the prosperity and justice the Salvadoran people hope for every day. Thank you.

[Chavez Mena] Good evening Salvadoran people. I want to let you know that I agree to carry out the orders of the president of the Republic with great pleasure and satisfaction. I wish to thank him for his trust in us. I tried to carry out his instructions, because we need to make the effort , as he is doing, to achieve peace and put an end once and for all to the cruel suffering the Salvadoran people have been subjected to.

The struggle is difficult. We cannot expect easy solutions to such complex problems. I want to let you know that this has been a hard day. The talks were strenuous. Unfortunately, we ran into a great deal of intransigency and a highly distorted view of what is really happening in this country. They do not see that the country's reality has changed, as the president of the Republic has said on many occasions. The social situation is entirely different. We have made progress in a social reform program. There is definitely a change in the political field. We have a democracy. The government was genuinely elected according to democratic principles. There is a definite mandate from the people, fully supported by a majority of Salvadorans.

The efforts of the Salvadoran people, of the government and the president for peace and the development of democracy in the country have been recognized internationally. It is most unfortunate to see the intransigency on the part of the rebels, who do not want to see the definite changes that are taking place. They do not want to understand that violence and the use of arms no longer make any sense. These methods do not grant them any right or valid basis for reaching power and achieving the justice for which they claim to be fighting on behalf of the Salvadoran people.

Once again we submitted and discussed the proposal from the president of the Republic, which is within the framework of the Constitution. It faithfully conforms to the principles established in the Constitution and to the need to develop political room for all ideological groups, whatever their viewpoint, but without their resorting to violence. We did not receive any positive answers to the president's proposal. Instead, we received a proposal that is absolutely unacceptable, as the president of the Republic has said. It is a proposal that violates the Constitution. It is a proposal that, according to the will of the Salvadoran people in the recent elections and constitutional principles, cannot be accepted by the government. It was most unfortunate not to find any way to put an end to the violence immediately nor any possibility for the acceptance of minimum conditions to humanize the conflict. We also ran into a strong resistance to reaching immediate agreements in order to start establishing the foundations to incorporate those sectors into the democratic process and into the country's political, economic and social life. However, there have been some efforts that give us some hope. We have established some norms on questions of work and procedures so that the commission can keep advancing in the country's peace process.

We also managed to establish some minimum conditions, at least for the Christmas season, so that the civilian population can move about freely without any fear of the terrorist bands. The mere fact that we are continuing our efforts on behalf of the dialogue is a positive sign. Once again, I must say that it is most unfortunate to find so much intransigency, so great a lack of a clear view of the reality that has undergone substantial changes in our country, and to have received a proposal that contradicts the elemental principles of democracy and the Constitution. This is what I can add to what the other members of the commission have already said. Thank you.

[Rodriguez] Good evening. Let me first of all give an explanation to the television viewers and the Salvadoran people. I accepted the invitation from the president of the Republic to participate in this special effort for peace because I felt that it is a duty of conscience for all Salvadorans to seek peace, particularly if this search is achieved through peaceful menas. All of us know, because all of us are enduring the rigors of this conflict, that the vast majority of Salvadorans dreams, as the president said, that there will be peace in El Salvador some day. Of course, we can achieve peace in two ways: We can achieve it through the military path, through which peace is achieved by the force of arms, or we can achieve it through reason and logic, avoiding the peace that is achieved through (?passion).

I am participating in this effort to achieve peace through nonviolent means. I knew that this is a difficult path. However, I think that we Salvadorans must tread the path of dialogue because it is an ethical imperative to first look for a solution to the conflict that does not entail sorrow and death. In all honesty, I think that conditions have been created in our country that allow us to clearly discern a trend that is different from the one of the past. We have explained over and over again that we have a pluralistic government; that we have a Constitution that is not merely paper, but the direct result of the Salvadoran people's effort and sacrifice through several elections that were completely free and completely endorsed by newsmen and representatives of the Western world and completely supported by the Salvadoran people. All of us have participated in the drafting of this Constitution. Even the rebels participated because they participated in it negatively. They opposed it by asking the people not to vote. However, the people did not heed their advice time and time again. The people did not accept their violence and quietly went to the polls to express their desire to live in peace and to create a democratic system. This different reality leads us to think that this Constitution is not a simple piece of paper but the result of the efforts of a people. We have a president who also resulted from an election, from the people's will. We have an Army that is different.

This Army began to undertake self-criticism in October 1979 and, throughout the years, in deed and not just in words, it has demonstrated more and more every day that it is an army that identifies with the true interests of our people. Therefore, there is no doubt that we are on the way to establishing true constitutionality and true democracy. This is an effort all of us must make. That is why we think that the rebels can perfectly well abandon their struggle in the mountains and their struggle to destroy our people and economy and join the process of building democracy. It is with this hope that the president of the Republic made the peace offer. That is why, in essence, the peace proposal says that we seek the incorporation of the rebels into the democratic process but within the framework of the Constitution.

I am sure that when the people from the FMLN-FDR accepted the president's offer, the vast majority of our people developed the illusion that we were on our way to a peaceful settlement of the conflict. Even after the first meeting, it was thought that there was a possibility of continuing along this path and even though war actions grew in intensity, we always believed and never lost our faith that we were on the path to a peaceful settlement through dialogue. We have received a truly very negative blow today. As the president of the Republic explained, the proposal submitted by the FMLN means a complete disavowal of the Constitution, a complete disregard of this new reality. Quite simply, it is an attempt to form a new government and to have two armed forces or some such thing. You will probably see this proposal in all the newspapers and will then have an opportunity to review it calmly. This is a time when we must have great seriousness and calm to be able to clearly understand what the FMLN really seeks. The proposal begins by noting something that is quite true. It says that we have been engaged in a devastating war for 4 years, that the economy of the country is destroyed, and that the country is on the verge of total crisis.

However, when it begins to delve into the causes, into the reasons for the country's present condition, it repeats what they have always said. It again mentions causes that no longer exist in our country. It forgets that one of the main reasons for the country's great crisis is that they are, unfortunately, destroying the country; that every day they concern themselves with destroying something and never with constructing anything. Unfortunately, we do not seem to realize internally what is happening and we contribute to the destruction of this country to some extent. However, they continue... [changes remark] There is something in their specific proposal that I wish to point out. They talk about a second stage after all steps of the first stage have been implemented. These steps consist of the elimination of all U.S. aid and the implementation of a number of points which they regard as indispensable prior to proceeding to a second stage, such as the total [word indistinct] of all persons who have committed political crimes. Naturally, the immediate consequence would be so-called agreements that would result in the immediate abrogation of all of the decrees they describe as repressive and contrary to the people's interests. Then, at the moment we have a completely different state, we would enter the second stage, and in this second state the agreement would be reached to create a new government. They say that as of this moment, they would be prepared to enter a cease-fire stage.

In view of what they have stated, what does the cease-fire mean? It means that steps will be taken to agree to a cease-fire after demarcating the territory controlled by each of the parties. In other words, they start from the fact that they have an army [5-minute break in transmission] that the FMLN wants to establish, within the cities, and within the country, a pseudodemocratic struggle to take us back to the stage of 1979 and to keep its army in the mountains destroying our economy and the [word indistinct].

The president's proposal says: Lay down your arms and join the democratic process, but do not engage in a so-called struggle for democracy because if you keep weapons and continue with the destruction, you are not on a democratic path.

We must be careful because, if they take advantage of the economic maladjustments, the contradictions within the system, the extremely low prices of our export products, our lack of production and productivity, the scarcity of dollars, the weakness of our currency, and the lack of understanding among the sectors that should be united, if we do not strengthen our internal front we will be weaker in this struggle waged by all of us Salvadorans against such a well-organized group as the FMLN.

I make this call for reflection. I know this is a harsh thing to say. However, we must say this very clearly rather than to have to regret it later. I am sad because we have made enormous efforts to get a positive response from them, to give the people at least a real hope that they and we wish to take the path of peace. After the church, in a very praiseworthy effort through the archbishop, asked the delegations to make, as a gesture of peace, an effort to bring a halt to the conflict completely during the Christmas season a great effort had to be made to achieve a minimal peace, that of simply allowing vehicles and civilians to travel along our roads at that time. What hurts is that one does not find the desire to achieve peace. When we beg them not to continue with the destruction of the country's economy and not to harm the people, we are told that is waged by us and that part of their war is the destruction of our economy. We find it hard to understand these things and I know that the people, who are not responsible for this war and who want peace, find it hard to understand them too. All of this is very harsh and said. However, we human beings can reason and have the right to hope. Our hope is that the people of the FMLN will reconsider and listen to the people's clamor; that they will listen, perhaps not the president's call, but to the call of a people who do not want any more deaths or violence and want only one thing: peace.

[Duarte] Salvadoran people, you have listened to the basic points presented by my representatives to this meeting at Ayagualo. As has been pointed out by all four, it is sad to see how the proposal to humanize the conflict so that there would be no further destruction of crops was rejected by the guerrillas. This was a proposal that directly benefits the people. Even worse, you have just heard the archbishop's proposal for the cessation of violence during the Christmas season accepted by our delegation in its entirety and without hesitation. We agree with the proposal made by the archbishop and have expressed this very clearly. But they also rejected this proposal. They do not want the conflict humanized because they have said that [words indistinct] prolonged war to destroy the country. They are not interested in a truce because this would be a respite for the people in this grief they suffer every day. This rejection of the two proposals has clearly demonstrated that these gentlemen continue to believe in a tactical dialogue. I tell them very frankly: I am willing to seek a sincere dialogue, but I am not willing to participate in a tactical dialogue. For this reason, I tell them again: The fact that I have rejected the document presented because it is unconstitutional should make you reflect and adopt a fair position, a position that allows us to meet along the road to peace. That is why I want to make clear now that it is necessary for the guerrilla sectors to reconsider and present a more reasonable position because if they do not, I will not lend myself to continue a tactical dialogue. If they are willing to seriously accept my peace offer, then I would be willing to continue with this effort. Because of this, Salvadoran people, I wanted to give you this vital information so that everything is clear. It has been extremely difficult to convince these gentlemen to accept this small halt to violence proposed by the archbishop, namely, the free transit.

We will, however, extract the maximum benefit for the people from this. The government and the Armed Forces will make their contribution so that the people can work and spend a quiet Christmas. We will make an effort toward peace in the country. I will continue trying to make them understand that violence has no future as an instrument to achieve power because the people have decided otherwise through democracy. I ask the people to be patient and hopeful because I will forge ahead in the struggle.

I ask for the people's confidence and support because this struggle will continue and because I trust that, through the effort of all Salvadorans, we will succeed in making these gentlemen and those on the extreme right that cannot understand clearly see that neither death, nor bloodshed, nor violence, nor outrages, nor death squads will achieve a solution for this country. The solution will be achieved through agreement, understanding, patience, solidarity, pluralism, liberty, justice, and democracy. These will be the vital instruments for peace. Good night, Salvadoran people.

Rivera y Damos Reads Communique

PA010345 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0241 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Statement read by Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, at the conclusion of the meeting between delegations of the Salvadoran Government and the FMLN-FDR in Ayagualo on 30 November -- live]

[Text] The second meeting of the dialogue between the delegations of the Salvadoran president and the FMLN-FDR began at 0820 on Friday, 30 November 1984 at the house of spiritual retreat of the Sacred Heart of Ayagualo canton, Santa Tecla jurisdiction, under the coordination of Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador.

Dr Abraham Rodriguez, Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, Dr Fidel Chavez Mena, and Colonel Carlos Reynaldo Lopez Nuila attended this meeting on behalf of the Salvadoran president. The FMLN-FDR delegates were Dr Ruben Zamora, Hector Oquell, Dagoberto Gutierrez, and Commander Facundo Guardado. Present on behalf of the Catholic Church, in addition to Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, were Msgr Giacomo Ottonello, charge d'affaires of the Holy See, who attended as a qualified witness; and Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez, who was in charge of liaison abroad.

The meeting was scheduled to be held between 0800 and 1600, but the delegations decided by common agreement to extend it until 1900 to study the proposals of both delegations in greater depth. This meeting ended at 2030, after the delegations had approved the following communique:

The meeting at Ayagualo began with a prayer and statements by the moderator. Procedural matters were then discussed and the agenda was drafted. The agenda included a review of the agreements reached at the meeting in La Palma on 15 October 1984; the discussion of the proposal submitted by the president, which was widely debated; and the delivery and explanation of the FMLN-FDR proposal, rules on the operation of the special commission; some aspects of the humanization of the conflict; and matters of a general nature.

At the end of the dialogue, the delegations agreed to communicate the following to the public:

1. The procedural rules of the Special Commission were approved.
2. At the request of the Catholic Church, and bearing in mind the overriding need to offer to the Salvadoran people a period of tranquillity during the Christmas holidays, it was decided to facilitate the free transit of civilian persons and vehicles from 22 December until 3 January inclusive.
2. The dialogue for peace will be continued.

Ayagualo, 30 November 1984.

FMLN-FDR Peace Proposal

PA301722 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1530 GMT 30 Nov 84

["Overall Proposal for a Political, Negotiated Solution and for Peace," presented by the FMLN and the FDR at the meeting with Salvadoran Government representatives in Ayagualo, La Libertad Department, no date given]

[Text] The FMLN-FDR, considering the patriotic, democratic, and revolutionary aspirations of the Salvadoran people, present to our people, the government, and the international community an overall proposal for a political, negotiated solution and for peace.

In the course of years of heroic struggle, the organized people have withstood the most cruel forms of repressive violence and have formed a powerful military and political force. Expressing the aspirations of peace, justice, and freedom built by all the people, our front has noted on repeated occasions since 1981 the need for dialogue to achieve a political solution to the deep-seated national crisis. For this reason, the dialgoue between FMLN-FDR is a popular and revolutionary achievement and at the same time a sign of hope.

A Proposal That Reflects Reality

The Salvadoran people's hope of achieving peace can be fulfilled only by attacking the roots that caused the war; namely injustice and the lack of democracy. Peace is inseparable from justice and freedom, and that is the only realistic and viable starting point for a political solution.

The factors that forced our front to turn to struggle, utilizing political and military means, still exist. The death squads have not disappeared, and the illegal arrests and torture have not stopped. They have only become more sophisticated. Mostof our people continue to be excluded from sharing in the country's wealth. While it is true that we are a poor country, we also live with the scandal of a minority group living in the most opulent wealth, taking advantage of the misery of the majority. To this basic reality we must add elements that an effort to achieve a political solution cannot ignore without the risk of becoming impracticable.

A. There have been 4 years of generalized war, in the course of which a clear situation of dual power has developed. In our country there are two armies, and control of territory and authority are divided between the government and the FMLN-FDR.

B. In these 4 years, one-fifth of the country's inhabitants have been violently displaced from their place of residence. Some have been displaced from the interior of the country, while others have been displaced to neighboring and even distant countries.

C. In these 4 years, 50,000 Salvadorans have been murdered by the police forces, death squads, and paramilitary forces, with the resulting suffering and unsatisfied desire for justice.

D. In these 4 years, the country has experienced a clear economic retrogression, which has impoverished the working people even further, reducing their purchasing power to less than one-half and postponing until the next century the recovery of the levels of economic development that existed before the war. This situation is even more serious, because at the same time it has allowed the further enrichment of the traditionally rich minority and the emergence of a new wealthy class as a result of the corruption that accompanies the millions in economic and military aid that the United States has squandered in El Salvador.

E. These 4 years have also seen our country drawn into the geopolitical schemes of the United States within the Reagan administration's concept of world domination, against the will of the Salvadoran people, with the consequent suffocation of the country's independence and sovereignty.

In sum, El Salvador is experiencing a state of generalized war, a high degree of deterioration of social relations, an indeniable situation of dual power, a lack of natural political consensus, an accelerated process of dissipation of the nation's sovereignty, a state of systematic violation of human rights, and a severe deterioration of the people's standard of living.

In this context, there cannot be simple conclusions. Purely formal solutions based on absolute constitutional order and therefore on the impossibility of an in-depth and overall consideration of the problems of the war are not valid either.

It is neither serious nor realistic to ask one of the parties to place its political trust in the good intentions of the other. Solutions designed on the basis of the submission of the popular organizations to established authorities are no longer possible in El Salvador. Our proposal for a political and negotiated solution to the national crisis envisions gradual and progressive achievements, all of which are just, realistic, necessary, and in line with the people's primary aspirations. The bases and elements of the political solution that we are proposing respond objectively to the concrete realities of the war, especially the harsh polarization of Salvadoran society in the complex and deeply rooted situation of reciprocal mistrust among the political forces that are decisive in the nation's life and an also deeply rooted political and military interference by the U.S. Administration in the Salvadoran conflict.

In the first phase, we must take political measures designed to recover the nation's sovereignty in order to place the search for a solution in our own hands. Through this achievement by all Salvadorans, we will be able to attain a just and lasting peace.

It is also necessary to advance, as much as possible, in the humanization of the conflict and in the restoration of political freedoms. In a second phase, we will be able to discuss the suspension of hostilities on the basis of a solid framework of agreements and guarantees for both sides. With this completed, in the third phase we will be able to institutionalize the possibilities for a democratic life that emerge from the process of dialogue and negotiation. Our people and our front want peace, but a peace with justice, a peace without death squads, with national independence, with authentic freedom of organization and of political expression for all popular sectors. We can reach this peace through all the people's efforts and sacrifices in the area of military confrontation. We should also reach this peace through the process of dialogue that we have managed to initiate in this higher, decisive phase of the war.

Phases of the Dialogue and the Negotiation

First phase: Creation of political conditions and conditions of basic sovereignty for a negotiated solution.
A. Convoking a national forum. Both sides will promise to convoke and promote an open national forum so that all of the country's political and social sectors can participate, express themselves, and make contributions in order to find solutions to the country's current political and social conflict.
B. Agreements in the areas of human rights and political freedoms. The Salvadoran Government will adopt specific measures for the effective dismantling of the death squads and for bringing to trial those responsible or involved in the commitment of crimes against the people, especially the following:

1. Assassination of Msgr Romero;
2. Assassination of the companeros of the FDR Executive Committee;
3. Assassination of the four American nuns;
4. Assassination of the two American advisers and of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation [ISTA] director;
5. Assassination of Mario Zamora Rivas;
6. Assassination of the four Dutch journalists.

In addition, the government will adopt verifiable measures in order to:
1. Abolish torture;
2. Put an end to the kidnappings and disappearances;
3. Abolish the state of siege;
4. Guarantee the union and political activities of the people's organizations, unions, and political parties.
5. Abolish the repressive decrees that harm the people's interests.

C. Agreements related to the humanization of war. Both sides will agree to fulfill the Geneva agreements, stressing those aspects which concern the suspension of bombings against the civilian population and their belongings; respect for the lives and physical integrity of both armies' imprisoned officers and troops; respect for the attention to and evacuation of those wounded in war; and respect for the medical and paramedical personnel of both armies and their medical installations

D. Agreements for the elimination of U.S. military interference. The Salvadoran Government will promise to guarantee the departure of all U.S. military advisers in our country, and to suspend the staging of all kinds of joint exercises and military maneuvers with U.S. troops or troops of other nationalities inside the national territory.

E. Agreement for the suspension of the arms buildup. Both the Salvadoran Government and the FMLN-FDR will promise to order the total and immediate suspension of the arrival of weapons, ammunition and war materiel in El Salvador, with both sides accepting the implementation of international verification mechanisms.

F. Agreements on the sabotage of the economy. Both sides will promise to completely suspend economic sabotage as a contribution to the negotiation process.

G. Agreement on the observance of the fulfillment of these conditions. Having made a commitment to fulill that which has been agreed on, both parties will establish a reasonable and mutually agreed period for the verification and consolidation of the basic conditions for a political solution.

Second phase: Suspension of hostilities and the guarantee of agreements.

A. Adoption of agreements for participation in the government. Agreement for the effective participation in the government of all of the political and social forces committed to process of a negotiated solution as the expression of a true national consensus, which assumes the following tasks:
1. Guaranteeing the fulfillment of the agreements reached in the negotiation;
2. Rescuing the national independence and sovereignty;
3. Ending the interference of the U.S. Administration or of any other state in the country's domestic policy, in the government's decisions, and in the conduct of the Salvadoran Armed Forces;
4. Ensuring the effective destruction of the repressive apparatus and laying the groundwork for a real democracy;
5. Attending the most pressing and immediate needs of the popular majorities and adopting measures to make structural economic and social transformations viable;
6. Adopting all of the other measures needed to resolve the current state of war;
7. Adopting an electoral timetable by common agreement.

B. Agreeing to a cease-fire.
1. A cease-fire will be agreed on after demarcating the territories controlled by each of the parties.
2. A bipartisan commission of the two armies will be created to verify and control the cease-fire.

C. Resettlement of the displaced and the repatriation of refugees. The Salvadoran Government and the FMLN-FDR will endorse and promote the steps taken to directly resettle and bring back fellow countrymen through the Salvadoran churches, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and the International Red Cross committee.

Third phase: Democratic institutionality.
A. Integration of the government. In order to fulfill the respective agreement reached during the previous phase, a government of national consensus will be integrated and installed.
B. Constitutional amendment. Agreement on the constitutional amendment needed to implement a political solution, which will be subject to a national referendum.
C. Reorganization of the Armed Forces. The national Armed Forces will be reorganized, beginning with the two existing armies.
D. Call to general elections. The electoral timetable will be fulfilled with the organization, call for, and holding of authentic, free general elections, which will include the participation of all of the country's political forces. Once the above process has been fulfilled, the country would enter a phase of stability and sustained development due to the presence of a majority of significant forces under conditions of national sovereignty.

NICARAGUA

FAS SAYS U-2 PLANE VIOLATED AIRSPACE ON 30 NOV

PA301549 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1527 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] The Sandinist Air Force, FAS has just detected, at this very moment, a U.S. U-2 spy plane. We repeat. Our FAS has just detected a U.S. U-2 spy plane. We must stress that one of the characteristics of this type of plane is its silence. This is another flagrant violation of Nicaragua's airspace by the U.S. Administration. We repeat: Our FAS has just detected a U.S. U-2 spy plane. This is a clear and flagrant violation of our sovereignty and airspace on the part of the U.S. Government.

ARDE REPORTS CLASH WITH COLOMBIAN GUERRILLAS

PA021639 Paris AFP in Spanish 1549 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] San Jose, 2 Dec (AFP) -- The anti-Sandinist Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), has reported that it inflicted 58 casualties on troops of the Colombian guerrilla movement 19 April Movement [M-19] who, they say, are fighting with the Sandinist army.

A report revealed today in this capital states that the clash took place on 28 November in the community of El Serrano, jurisdiction of Nueva Segovia (Nicaragua).

According to ARDE, in the clash, which lasted 80 minutes, 36 M-19 guerrillas were killed and 22 wounded. They were members of the Simon Bolivar Battalion, which arrived in Nicaragua 15 days ago. The rebel statement also reports that the ARDE forces led by Eden Pastora captured three members of the Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS) identified as Paula Orozco, Ines Orozco, and Luis Lopez.

Meanwhile, ARDE reported that its military leader Eden Pastora met in Honduras yesterday with followers of the anti-Sandinist Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) in an effort to join forces. According to reports, Pastora insists that several members of the FDN be expelled from the organization because of their direct links with the military forces of former dictator Anastasio Somoza.

Pastora will later travel to El Salvador where he will meet with several individuals, who do not want to be identified, in an effort to achieve support for his struggle against the Managua regime. From El Salvador, Pastora will travel to Miami to meet with Cuban and Nicaraguan exiles and will later visit several South American countries in an effort to acquire aid for his fighters, most of whom are in the southern part of Nicaragua.

CASTRO SUGGESTS '88 OLYMPIC BE HELD IN BOTH KOREAS

PA010428 Paris AFP in English 0355 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Havana, Dec 1 (AFP) -- President Fidel Castro of Cuba has asked the president of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, to intervene and see that the 1988 Olympic games are held in both South and North Korea. The Cuban leader considers that this could prevent the Olympic movement suffering what he calls "an irreversible crisis." In a letter to Mr Samaranch, President Castro said that holding games in South Korea as scheduled will "do nothing to promote peace and unite the two Koreas."

Claiming that South Korea was "virtually occupied by American troops and bases," President Castro said that the Seoul government could "hardly be considered an example of respect for human rights." These factors would definitely influence socialist states and be taken into consideration by non-aligned and Third World nations when it came to participating, he said.

The Cuban leader did not specify whether his country would stay away from the games if they went ahead only in Seoul. Cuba boycotted the Los Angeles Olympics in the summer along with most other communist countries.

MILITARY PREPAREDNESS MARKS 28TH FAR ANNIVERSARY

PA022200 Paris AFP in Spanish 2124 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Havana, 2 Dec (AFP) -- Several hundred thousand Cubans celebrated the 28th anniversary of the creation of their Armed Forces by participating today in military exercises in preparation of a possible aggression by the United States. This year the Cuban authorities decided to organize a "Red Sunday of Defense" to begin the celebrations of the Armed Forces, which coincides with the landing of Fidel Castro on the Cuban coasts aboard the Granma on 2 December 1956.

This "Red Sunday" was also dedicated to the building of shelters for the population, and foreign newsmen attended the excavation of a shelter 50 meters long, 7 meters wide, and 3 meters deep. The building of shelters and fortresses of all types has been undertaken systematically since last summer and the people have been invited on various occasions to military exercises each month.

The country is divided into "defense zones." A person responsible for one of these zones said that in the capital there are approximately 100, each of which can encompass 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants. According to the same source, it was President Fidel Castro who personally gave precise instructions in December 1983 to increase the country's defense capability.

U.S. ROLE IN SALVADORAN WAR ALLEGEDLY GROWING

PA011644 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 29 Nov 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The Salvadoran Army has carried out dozens of counterinsurgency tactics throughout almost 5 years of armed struggle in El Salvador. These repressive campaigns are promoted by the United States; the Salvadorans are only the instruments to carry them out, and the people, mainly peasants and workers, are the victims.

In fact, we cannot refer to counterinsurgency operations as such because they are mainly aimed at civilians. Of late, indiscriminate aerial bombings of densely populated rural areas have been the favorite strategy of El Salvador's top Army leaders and their U.S. advisers. These operations began on 1 February 1983 with bombings of Berlin that claimed the lives of 120 civilians and resulted in the destruction of 20 percent of the area's houses. The regime's Air Force carried out 227 bombing operations during the past year. During the first 5 months of this year the attacks had already totaled 137. The regime obviously favors this kind of operation.

The departments most adversely affected by the bombings are Usulutan, Cuscatlan, Chalatenango, Morazan, San Vicente, and lately San Salvador and Santa Ana.

U.S. involvement in these operations is apparent in two ways: first, through its direct involvement in the bombings by supplying U.S. pilots; and second, through intelligence support given to the Salvadoran Army leaders in the form of reconnaissance flights carried out by spy planes over areas chosen for bombings. In fact, the Pentagon acknowledged on 12 March that 350 soldiers of the 224th Military Intelligence Battalion, headquartered at the Palmerola Air Base in Honduras, have been carrying out observation missions on El Salvador since early 1984.

Information collected by U.S. spy planes is relayed by radio to the U.S. Army's Southern Command in the Panama Canal area. From there it is relayed to the Pentagon. After the information is analyzed by a complex computer system, it is relayed via teletype to El Salvador's Air Force headquarters at Ilopango Airport near San Salvador. At least two Yankee spy planes fly over Salvadoran territory daily, gathering a large amount of military information which is sent to the regime's Armed Forces leaders through the means already mentioned.

This counterinsurgency war relies mainly on the use of planes, and since there is a shortage of properly trained Salavadoran pilots, U.S. pilots have taken an increasingly active role in clashes between the Salvadoran Army and guerrilla forces.

The U.S. State Department acknowledged the participation of its pilots in the fighting but stated that this happened only on rare occasions. However, Colonel Juan Rafael Bustillo, the Salvadoran Air Force commander, recently said that the support of U.S. pilots allows him to send up to five planes at a time instead of only one or two to bomb guerrilla positions.

This ever-increasing U.S. intervention in El Salvador is aimed at curbing the advance of guerrilla forces, but it also shows the National Army's inability to successfully fight the armed people and their political vanguard, the FMLN.

'OUR AMERICA' CRITICIZES U.S. INQUIRY INTO CIA MANUAL

PA301833 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 26 Nov 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] At least six of the individuals who took part in the drafting and publication of the CIA terrorist manual circulating among the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries have appealed the mild sanctions they received, stating that although they are not harsh, they mar their records. Three of them received letters of reprimand, and two were suspended without pay for a short period of time.

The appeals mention an obvious situation: They could not have sent the manual outside the CIA's headquarters in Langley without the approval of their bosses, who have made them the scapegoats in the whole operation. The six mid-level officials feel that it is unfair for CIA Director William Casey to place all of the blame upon them, including the blame for the purported nonrenewal of a contract with their main coordinator who is known as John Kirkpatrick. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES this is a false name used by a Vietnam war veteran who is an expert in dirty operations.

The group admits that the manual includes expressions such as the selective use of violence and to neutralize, the latter being a not very subtle semantical facade meaning to kill members of the Nicaraguan Government.

What continues to create sore points among some sectors of the U.S. Congress is the fact that the CIA has both probed and acquitted itself, and that President Reagan should be the one to accept the malicious interpretation of the terrorist manual as given by the director and general inspector of that agency of espionage and subversion. In this respect, Senator Patrick Leahy, a Democrat and member of the Senate's Select Committee on Intelligence, said that the actions taken are equivalent to rapping some low-ranking official's knuckles. He added: One does not have to be cynical to see that someone is being protected. This Senate committee will carefully review the CIA report and investigate the organizations's management and control structures.

Likewise, Congressman Norman Mineta, a Democrat and a member of the House's Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, voiced his disgust over what he described as the perverted handling of everything concerning the CIA manual. Mineta said that the White House's statement blessing the report issued by the CIA inspector general on the investigations that were carried out regarding this case confirm his previous suspicions that the White House would try to block any investigations. Mineta asked: If mid-level officials are blamed, what about the hierarchy; if they did not know about the manual, they should have at least known of its existence.

Thus far, nothing has been said about sanctioning the head of the CIA station in Honduras, who, like the rest of the main mercenary leaders, has established his operational base in that nation, is directly involved in propaganda and military actions against Nicaragua, and is encouraged and financed by that espionage agency.

What is clear is that the U.S. Government is evidently trying to prevent an in-depth investigation into the case, as it would involve the risk that other CIA secrets involving ranking government officials could be brought to the public's attention. The White House's hasty handling of the case confirms this. President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, and Langhorne Motley, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, have all declared that the case of the CIA manual is closed. Evidently, a new government scandal could surface and those who are truly responsible for the dirty war against Nicaragua fear that this could further tarnish the already deteriorated U.S. image before the peoples of our America.

CEMA LIGHT INDUSTRY SESSION FINAL DOCUMENT SIGNED

FL302050 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] The final document summing up the agreements of the 43d CEMA permanent session of light industries ministers was signed at a ceremony in the Hall of Mirrors at the palace of the Captains General in Havana.

GRENADA

POLLS OPEN FOR ELECTION OF 15 PARLIAMENT SEATS

FL031210 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] On the Eastern Caribbean island of Grenada, the polls have been opened for an hour-and-a-half now as voters cast their ballots for 15 parliament members. This is the first election in Grenada since 1976. The polls opened to the sound of conch shell horns and throbbing drums at 6:00 this morning, and the 197 polling stations will remain open until 5:00 p.m. More than 48,000 of the island's 80,000 inhabitants are registered to vote and officials are predicting a heavy turn out.

Three major parties are seeking a majority in the 15-seat parliament, the New National Party headed by former chief minister Herbert Blaize, the Grenada United Labor Party headed by former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy, and the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement named after the prime minister who was killed during the takeover by the military and Marxist factions of his New Jewel Movement in October 1983. The Christian Democratic Labor Party and the Grenada Federation Labor Party are also fielding a few candidates, and there are three independent candidates. In all, 52 candidates are running for the 15-member parliament. The new parliament will replace the interim Advisory Council which has ruled Grenada since the U.S.-led military intervention last year.

Some 200 additional security forces from surrounding islands have come to Grenada to provide security during today's voting. On the final day of campaigning yesterday, the NNP sent a cavalcade of open-bed dump trucks through the streets north of St George's and the Maurice Bishop Movement sent a car with a loudspeaker along the coastal road.

BRATHWAITE DENIES FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN ELECTIONS

FL011644 Bridgetown CANA in English 1619 GMT 1 Dec 84

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Dec 1, CANA -- With only days to go now before Grenada's first general election in eight years, head of the interim administration here Nicholas Brathwaite has moved to scotch rumours that foreign governments have been pouring a lot of money into the campaigns of some parties. Of course there is an indication that money is coming from somewhere. Where it is coming from I don't know, but money is being spent and there is no doubt about that, he said. But Brathwaite, whose interim administration yesterday spent its last full day in office, said it would be concerned if there was any evidence that foreign governments were trying to influence the elections.

The right-wing Grenada United Labour Party (GULP), led by former Prime Minister Eric Gairy and the three-party centrist coalition of the New National Party (NNP), considered by political analysts as front runners, have been staging elaborate campaigns with printed jerseys, badges, and posters. Opponents of these parties have alleged that they are receiving much foreign support.

The caretaker government recently stepped up security for the elections after an additional 190 policemen from Barbados and Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) member governments were sent here to boost the island's small police force.

Apart from the NNP and the GULP, the left-wing Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM), the Christian Democratic Labour Party (DCLP), and four independents are contesting Monday's polling in 12 constituencies.

Brathwaite said the extra policemen were needed to help the Grenada Police Force take full charge of law and order Monday and ensure that the estimated 50,000 electors cast their ballots in peace. He said a decision was taken to step up security at some of the political meetings because of incidents of stone throwing. We do not want these incidents to be repeated, and the security forces would take strong action against those who are guilty of breaking up meetings. Brathwaite said the additional policemen could be out of the island two days after elections. Two polcemen would be assigned to each of the 197 polling stations and this would take up the island's police force of about 400. We have been trying to avoid having the military maintain law and order. The military personnel would continue to be the deterrent force in case an unusual situation arises. Barbados, Jamaica, and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) sent troops and policemen to back the U.S.-led invasion just over a year ago which ousted a left-wing military junta that had seized power in a bloody coup which saw Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several colleagues executed.

Brathwaite said he would like to see a voter turnout of about 80 per cent of the electorate, that by 1900 Eastern Caribbean time we could get a continuous flow of information about the results, and by about 2300 to midnight we should have an idea as to the winner.

The interim government held its last full meeting Thursday which was followed by a reception at Government House. A government release said Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon thanked Brathwaite and the other members of the caretaker body for responding to his call just over a year ago to serve Grenada in a time of need brought about by the political unrest. The governor-general referred to the great sacrifices which members of the Council (interim government) made during the past nine months and said he was certain that Grenadian will always remember those difficult months of 1983 and early 1984, the statement said.

Brathwaite thanked the governor-general for the confidence placed in his colleagues and himself and said they were pleased to answer this call. He also said he looked forward to Monday as the day on which the people would demonstrate their right to select the government of their choice. The elections would be the first on the island since Gairy's elected government was toppled in a March 13, 1979 left-wing coup by the main opposition New Jewel Movement (NJM).

Meanwhile, the governor-general has approved legislation to dissolve the interim government and pave the way for the appointment of a new prime minister and the formation of an elected government following the poll. The legislation said: On the day after election day on which I appoint a prime minister under the authority of Subsection (2) of Section 58 of the Constitution of Grenada the Advisory Council of Grenada shall stand dissolved.

GAIRY SAYS GULP GOVERNMENT WOULD DISMISS SCOON

FL011750 Bridgetown CANA in English 1710 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Dec 1, CANA -- Ex-Grenada Prime Minister Eric Gairy says he would dismiss Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon if his right-wing Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) wins Monday's general election. I believe that Sir Paul Scoon knows he has to go regardless of which party got in, and I think that he would be willing to go, he told CANA. Gairy said Sir Paul Scoon would be treated by a GULP government with all the trimmings which go with a former governor-general and that he would not be victimised but treated with respect because we have respect for the queen.

Sir Paul emerged the lone constitutional authority just over a year ago when internal strife in the left-wing New Jewel Movement (NJM) erupted into a bloody military coup that saw the execution of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several colleagues. It was Sir Paul, who with several other regional governments, invited the United States to send in troops and restore order on October 25 last year. Since then the country has been administered by an interim administration.

Gairy said if his GULP regained power -- it was ousted by the left-wing opposition New Jewel Movement (NJM) in 1979 -- it would seek to re-establish an atmosphere conducive to attracting investors and rebuilding the vital tourism sector. The GULP, the centrist New National Party (NNP), the left-wing Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM), the Christian Democratic Labour Party (CDLP), and four independents are contesting 12 constituencies. Gairy returned to Grenada last year after four-and-a-half years of forced exile in the United States to reorganise the GULP. The ex-prime minister, who is not contesting a seat but is expected to come to the fore if the GULP wins, said that among the other priorities of his administration would be the development of infrastructure, including roads, bridges, electricity and telephone services, and a diversification of agriculture. We have to unteach the young people, and to teach them things that are constructive and creative for the benefit of our country. The moral fabric of this country has plummeted. It has fallen right down, he said. We have plans for the proper economic development of this country, and with the cooperation of all concerned, because Grenada does not belong to the Grenada United Labour Party, so with the help of all concerned, I think we are going to do a very good job about it, he added.

JAMAICA

SIA DECLARES SUGAR CROP PAYMENTS INCREASE

FL300040 Bridgetown CANA in English 2341 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 29, CANA -- Jamaica's Sugar Industry Authority (SIA) has declared an additional 66 dollars (one Jam dollar: 24 cents U.S.) on its price for sugar for the last crop, which it hopes will assuage the anger of farmers and end threats not to deliver cane to factories during the coming season. The SIA helps to implement government's policy for the industry, and markets Jamaica's sugar. Its declared price for the commodity is shared roughly on a two-thirds/one-third basis between farmers and manufacturers, respectively. Farmers are paid depending on how many tons of their cane produce a ton of sugar. And this year, the Government announced a 20 per cent increase in the payment for sugar for 1983-84, bringing it to 1,000 dollars per ton. However, with farmers arguing that the continuing devaluation of the local currency was pushing their costs upwards and many of them to the brink of bankruptcy, the government added another five dollars to the sugar price. But the Jamaican currency has continued to slide and the All-Island Jamaica Cane Farmers Association (Aijcfa) has been pressing for the additional increase. It had argued that the SIA had profited from the continuing devaluation of the dollar on the sale of Jamaican sugar abroad. The issue of additional payment has been the main focus at meetings of Aijcfa's branch associations over the past several weeks, and those in at least two parishes passed resolutions saying they could not guarantee the delivery of cane to the factories during the coming crop if the hike was not forthcoming. The 1984-85 crop will start next month. Last week, Agriculture Minister Percival Broderick appealed to farmers not to implement their threats, which he felt could only hurt the already troubled industry. This year, Jamaica continued the succession of production lows it has been recording since 1981, with an output of some 192,000 tons. The administration is hoping that this year would mark the beginning of the long-talked about recovery, and officials say the production target would be in the region of 220,000 tons even though another state-owned factory will be out of production. This will be the third factory closed by the Edward Seaga government since it came to office in 1980. Much of the hope is resting on the ability of the British company Tate and Lyle, which formerly ran the industry here and has been contracted by government to operate the island's three largest factories -- Frome, Monymusk, and Bernard Lodge, as well as their lands. Two other state-owned factories are also being managed by private companies as part of the administration's programme of economic privatisation. Tate and Lyle began disengagement from the Jamaican sugar industry in the late 1960's, at a time when decline had already set in, and finally left the country in the mid-1970s.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT MOVES TO END UNDOCUMENTED EXODUS

PA100754 Paris AFP in Spanish 1642 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 1 Dec (AFP) -- Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco ordered an "emergency operation" to halt the crossing of undocumented Dominicans to the neighboring island of Puerto Rico, Americo Espinal, attorney general of the Republic, announced today. The president's decision followed the publication of reports by the international press that the illegal journeys, generally in fragile, unprotected boats crossing the raging canal of La Mona that separates the country from Puerto Rico, are led by groups from the Puerto Rican underworld. Each undocumented traveler is charged between $2,000 and $3,000 for the journey and false documents. Those who cannot pay the total amount are forced to work "like slaves" on farms of the neighboring island until they pay the total.

The president issued specific instructions to "definitely end" this abuse in which the poor disinherited are promised "a nonexistent paradise," the attorney general explained. Attorney General Espinal said that "that situation will end immediately." The attorney general can count on the cooperation and coordination of the three branches of the Armed Forces and the national police for the emergency operation ordered by the chief of state, the attorney general explained.

ECUADOR

COOPERATION PROBLEMS WITH U.S. RESOLVED

PA302203 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] The problems of cooperation between Ecuador and the United States have been resolved, thanks to the efforts of the Investments and Foreign Capital Allocation Council, which is interested in attracting private capital to invest in developing countries. Cooperation between Ecuador and the United States was suspended 13 years ago, when the Andean Pact issued its Resolution 24.

SURINAME

PROTESTERS DEMAND RESUMPTION OF NETHERLANDS AID

FL301126 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Some 1,500 supporters of the government of Lieutenant Colonel Desi Bouterse marched on the Dutch Embassy in Paramaribo, Suriname yesterday demanding aid for Suriname. Two of the demonstrators were allowed to enter the embassy to deliver a message to the Dutch ambassador.

On Wednesday, Colonel Bouterse had called on supporters to march on the embassy to show solidarity with five members of the Union for People's Democracy in Suriname who went on a hunger strike several days ago in Holland demanding the resumption of Dutch aid to Suriname. The Dutch Government cut off funds to Suriname after 15 prominent journalists, union leaders, and professors opposed to the government were murdered by Colonel Bouterse's supporters in December 1982.